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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

- - - -
WORLD
FRESH FRUIT PRODUCTION
STATISTICS
- - - -

Washington, D. C.
August 1938

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WORLD FRESH FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

Fruit has long been an important crop in the agriculture of most countries, although it was only in the last decade that production estimates have become available in a sufficient number of countries to provide an indication of the world production of various fruits.

Taken as a whole, the production of fruit compares favorably with the staple agricultural crops of the world. World fruit production reported by countries for which estimates are available averaged 66 million short tons in the 3-year period, 1933-34 to 1935-36. In the same period the world production of corn averaged 122 million short tons, wheat 109 million, and oats 70 million short tons. The world production of such staple crops as barley, sugar, potatoes, cotton flaxseed, tobacco and wool were less than the fruit production figure. Too, the world totals for most of the products listed are far more complete than the fruit statistics.

The world estimated total production of fruits including grapes used for wine and raisins averaged 65 million short tons in the 5-year period, 1932-33 to 1936-37. Of this total, grapes for all purposes comprised 52 percent, apples 15 percent, oranges 9 percent, pears 6 percent, plums 5 percent, bananas 3 percent and all others 10 percent. The production of the principal fruits of the world for which production estimates are available are shown in the table on page 2.

The trend in world total production of the 14 principal fruits, excluding grapes for wine and raisins, is upward. The increase, however, is principally the result of the rapid increase in the production of citrus fruits in recent years, since there is only a slight indication of an upward trend in deciduous fruit production. The trend in world production is shown in the chart on page 2.

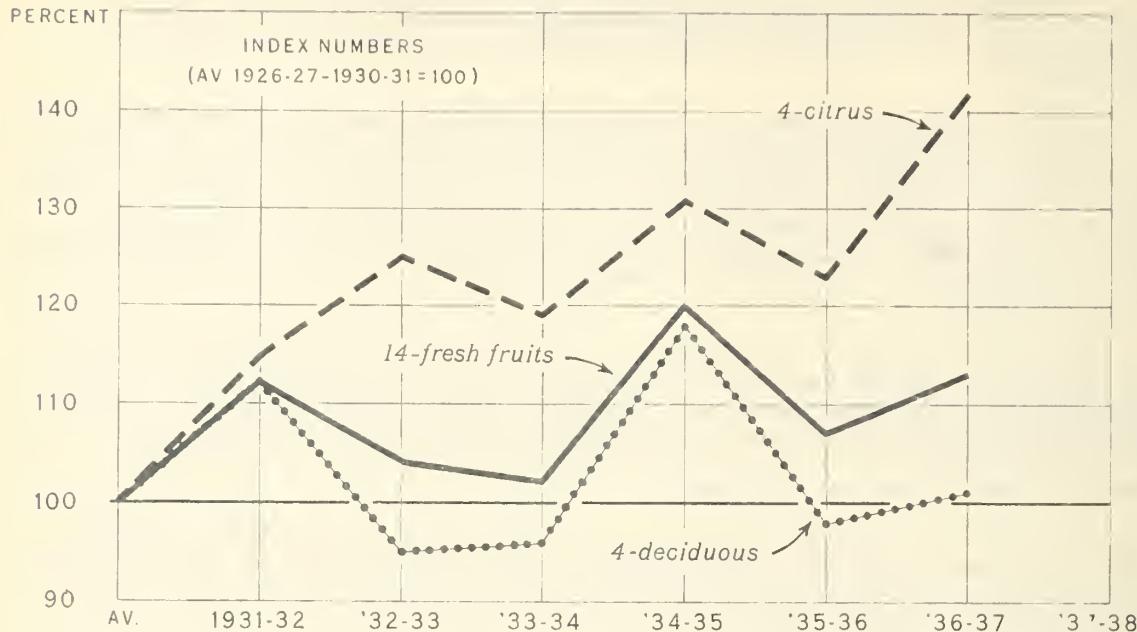
The principal fresh fruits entering into world trade are bananas, oranges, apples, pears, plums and grapes. The exportation of fresh fruits on a large scale is a comparatively recent development and has been made possible by the development of refrigerated ships. In recent years, the trade in fresh fruit has probably been better sustained than in almost any other group of products. The stability of the fresh fruit trade is explained by several factors. Recognition given to the health values of fruits has created a better consumer demand than existed a few decades ago and, though fruit production is increasing in many of the chief importing countries, these countries have not attempted to stimulate the production of fruit to the same extent that they have stimulated the staple products such as wheat, rye and hogs. Too, many of the heavily populated countries cannot spare the land required, even if climatic conditions were favorable to fruit production.

Owing to the development and improvement in transportation and cold storage facilities, fresh fruit of practically every kind is available the year-round in the larger cities of the world. The development of cold storage facilities and technique also has greatly lengthened the marketing and consuming season for many fruits, particularly apples and pears. In general, there are two main seasons for export fruit, the period during which fruit grown in the Northern Hemisphere moves to market and the period during which the Southern Hemisphere fruit moves. With the exception of the hardier deciduous fruits, the marketing season for the Northern Hemisphere extends from June through November while the Southern Hemisphere season is from December through May. The citrus fruit season in the north runs from October to April and in the south from April to October. In some sections, as in California, citrus fruits are available the year around.

NOTE: Limitations of Data

This is the first report covering fruit production statistics on a world scale and attention is directed to the limitations and reliability of the estimates. Some countries, for example, include tangerines, bitter oranges and sweet lemons in their orange and mandarin totals; and, similarly, others include quinces and other deciduous fruits with pears. Where estimates were available for single years or a few years only, rough approximations were included and, in order to arrive at comparable totals for trend analysis, the same figure was used in most cases for the blank years.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF 14 PRINCIPAL FRUITS, 4 PRINCIPAL CITRUS FRUITS, AND 4 PRINCIPAL DECIDUOUS FRUITS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34524

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

WORLD: Estimated total production of specified fresh fruits, average 1926-27 to 1930-31,
annual 1931-32 to 1936-37

Fruit	Average 1926-27	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: short tons:	: short tons:	: short tons:	: short tons:	: short tons:	: short tons:	: short tons:
Apples	9,543	10,582	8,961	9,197	11,399	9,757	9,966
Oranges	5,575	6,590	7,081	6,839	7,349	7,010	7,996
Pears	3,407	3,785	3,309	3,583	4,934	3,169	3,027
Plums	3,058	3,249	3,049	2,529	3,119	2,737	3,391
Bananas 1/	2,243	2,255	2,206	1,963	2,100	2,359	2,371
Table grapes	1,651	1,845	1,945	1,756	2,192	2,332	1,916
Peaches	1,937	2,496	1,710	1,785	1,797	1,942	1,595
Grapefruit	574	685	676	667	960	858	1,561
Lemons	852	804	1,042	869	935	797	735
Cherries	660	707	713	702	838	622	791
Apricots	424	471	497	401	407	469	469
Limes 2/	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
Currants 2/	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Quince	37	38	39	41	50	42	46
Total	30,249	33,795	31,516	30,820	36,368	32,382	34,252
Index	100	112	104	102	120	107	113
Total 4 citrus fruits	7,229	8,307	9,027	8,603	9,472	8,893	10,520
Index	100	115	125	119	131	123	142
Total of apples, pears, plums, and peaches	17,945	20,112	17,029	17,294	21,249	17,605	18,079
Index	100	112	95	96	118	98	101
Wine grapes 3/	27,100	30,113	27,925	33,500	35,138	26,269	29,750
Raisin grapes 4/	1,518	1,775	1,569	1,462	1,763	1,500	1,580
Total 14 fruits	30,249	33,795	31,516	30,820	36,368	32,382	34,252
Grant Total	58,967	65,683	61,010	65,782	73,296	60,251	65,582

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources. 1/ Exports. Converted at 45 pounds to the bunch. 2/ Rough approximation. 3/ Converted from wine at 160 gallons to the short ton. 4/ Converted from raisins at 4 short tons of grapes to a short ton of raisins.

Note: Because of the lack of data, it has not been possible to weight the various fruits by their prices in compiling these indexes.

APPLES

Apples are probably the most important and most widely grown tree fruit in the world. They are second only to grapes in quantity produced. Most of the apples are produced in countries located in the Temperate Zones.

Apples may be classed in the following main groups: Dessert and cooking, cider and crab apples. Dessert and cooking apples form the bulk of the production in most countries including the United States. But in some European countries, particularly Germany, France and the United Kingdom, the largest part of the crop consists of cider varieties, which are too astringent for raw consumption. Crab apples, though widely grown, are not very important from the standpoint of quantity produced. They are used mainly in the production of jelly and pickles. Apples are marketed as fresh, dried and canned fruit and are used in making a long list of products such as vinegar, brandy, candy, pectin, cider and jelly.

Reports from 29 countries indicate that the total production in the 6 years, 1931-36, averaged 416 million bushels. The United States, the largest producer, accounted for over one-third of the 6-year total. The world crop probably exceeds 500 million bushels annually if allowance is made for the crops in such important producing countries as China, Belgium and the U.S.S.R. for which definite information is lacking. Outside the United States, the most important producing countries are France and Germany where the bulk of the crop is consumed at home.

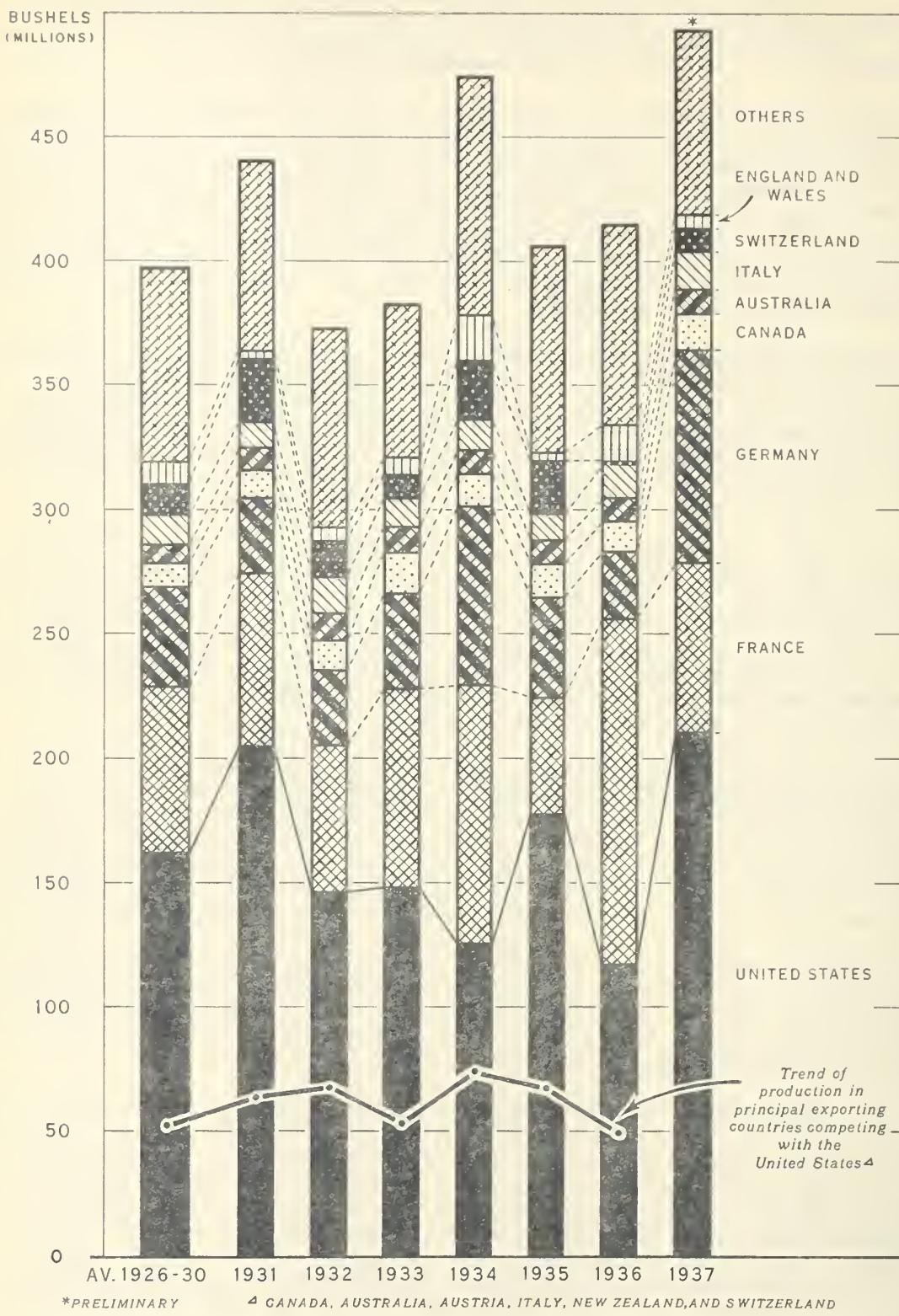
The production of apples in the leading countries of the world and total production in the 29 countries for which reports are available are shown in the chart on the following page. The trend in the world total production is slightly upward despite the gradual decline in the production in the United States. The production of apples in the leading exporting countries, excluding the United States, also appears to be slightly upward, as shown by the bottom trend line on the chart. These countries are Canada, Australia, Italy, New Zealand and Switzerland. Production of apples by countries is given in the table on page 5.

Complete information relating to tree numbers is lacking for some of the important producing countries, notably France. Of the 30 countries listed in the table on page 6, however, the United States has the largest number of trees, with Germany in second place. An increase in the number of trees was reported in 1935 over 1929 by all countries except the United States and Canada. The recent larger plantings in countries outside the United States may indicate a greater world production in the next few years, particularly since the yield per tree is increasing in many countries.

Exporting countries have been forced to adopt quality and in some instances quantity control of apple exports in order to compete successfully in the world market. It has been found that only the best fruit can be sold at prices high enough to cover the cost of transportation, import charges and other expenses incurred when fruit is exported to distant countries.

The United States is the leading apple exporting country but in recent years exports have declined due to several factors. The most important of these are the reduced purchasing power resulting from the world-wide depression, increased trade barriers and the growing competition resulting from improvement in the quality of apples produced and the increase in production that has taken place in many countries. Canadian apples offer the most competition to American apples in foreign markets, particularly in the United Kingdom where Canadian apples enter duty free. Lesser important competing countries are Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Austria. The major importing countries are the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.

APPLES: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



APPENDIX: Estimated production in principal countries of the world,
average 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1931-37

Country	Average : Average : 1921-25 : 1926-30 :	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	155,772	162,977	205,403	146,849	148,657	125,719	177,916	117,506
Argentina	2/ 450	2/ 500	2/ 550	2/ 500	2/ 550	2/ 575	600	704
Australia	6,944	7,887	9,228	10,799	10,500	9,569	9,771	2/ 9,500
Austria	12,181	7,573	5,001	12,956	2,618	13,504	10,118	2/ 11,000
Bulgaria	18	60	107	88	167	2/ 50	285	2/ 200
Canada	10,753	9,959	11,477	12,009	16,420	13,063	13,500	12,346
Chile	3/ 2/	1,000	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,000	1,171
China	546	1,004	1,732	2,190	2,049	2,484	2,764	2,721
Czechoslovakia	9,821	6,412	15,029	14,652	7,846	10,716	6,942	6,632
England and Wales 4/	5/ 9,302	9,486	3,673	5,868	7,016	18,804	3,306	17,715
England and Wales 6/	5/ 3,018	2,956	1,743	1,612	2,947	5,770	2,890	6,144
Estonia	3/ 2/	600	2/ 800	1,631	510	1,676	1,608	896
Finland	3/ 2/	800	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,000	2/ 1,000	1,148
France 7/	7,014	5,938	5,852	5,963	5,300	8,957	5,645	7,759
France 8/	69,065	66,812	69,795	58,937	79,741	103,665	46,916	138,785
Germany 9/	3/ 2/	40,000	2/ 30,000	2/ 30,000	38,308	71,886	40,207	27,006
Greece	132	205	176	278	238	278	551	164
Italy	3/ 2/	12,029	10,311	14,968	11,597	12,819	10,665	13,278
Japan	2,017	4,185	3,365	4,476	4,242	6,059	7,304	2/ 7,000
Luxembourg	509	282	840	405	101	409	205	250
Mexico	3/ 11/	761	919	728	693	426	603	500
Netherlands 12/	3/ 2/	2,000	2/ 1,262	1,322	2,440	2,091	2,885	1,895
New Zealand	1,471	2,054	2,518	2,184	2,407	1,575	2,230	1,805
Northern Ireland	13/ 64	13/ 1,493	607	856	786	1,516	1,059	2/ 1,200
Norway	3/ 2/	600	2/ 9,000	2/ 11,000	2/ 12,000	1,479	558	1,375
Poland	3/ 2/	11,000	2/ 10,564	2,756	3,674	9,278	13,962	2/ 12,000
Rumania	3/ 14,009	10,564	5,327	5,595	5,295	16,994	8,267	5,674
Spain	13/ 8,213	5/ 5,555	12,638	14,697	9,645	23,424	21,036	4,754
Switzerland	15,403	12,638	25,261	59	99	165	153	1,557
Union of South Africa 14/	3/	22	59	99	165	417	2/ 500	9,513
Yugoslavia	7,473	6,831	7,237	7,417	3,525	5,663	6,400	5,215
Total	3/	397,628	440,904	373,367	383,217	474,956	406,559	415,253
								2/ 494,000

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture. Crops in Northern Hemisphere countries blossom and are harvested in year shown but are harvested after January 1. Thus, the 1934-35 crop in Australia is placed with the 1934 crop of Northern Hemisphere countries. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Rough approximation. 3/ Not available. 4/ Dessert crop. 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Cider crop. 7/ Dessert crop, estimated at 60% of total dessert apple and pear figure. 8/ Cider crop, estimated at 60% of total cider apple and pear figure. 9/ No official estimates prior to 1933. Total dessert and cider crop. 10/ 2-year average. 11/ 4-year average. 12/ Produce which reaches market. 13/ 1-year only. 14/ Exports; converted from shipping tons.

APPLES: Estimated trees in principal countries of the world,
1929 and 1935

Country	1929	1935
	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Trees</u>
United States	116,304,273	100,054,047
Austria	6,591,529	2/
Canada	12,462,332	10,821,342
Chile	2/	1,171,378
Chosen	1,304,436	2,208,806
Czechoslovakia	11,367,261	15,503,466
Denmark	3,584,000	2/
Egypt	50,900	73,476
England and Wales	2/	16,120,000
Estonia	1,500,000	2,400,000
Finland	994,204	2/
Germany	69,685,000	76,649,000
Greece	254,356	2/
Hungary	2,606,683	6,000,000
Japan	2,820,384	3,683,236
Latvia	2,508,650	2/
Lithuania	1,741,766	2/
Luxemburg 8/	425,430	431,270
Mexico	229,329	324,535
Mozambique	2,046	2/
New Zealand 7/	1,305,776	2/
Norway	1,181,398	1,402,893
Peru 10/	290,807	2/
Rumania	8,414,000	9,346,000
Spain	2,966,426	3,337,992
Sweden	4,218,000	2/
Switzerland 8/	4,936,599	2/
Union of South Africa	2,464,370	2,571,808
Uruguay	234,000	2/
Yugoslavia	6,891,841	7,551,723
:	:	
:	:	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ 1930.

2/ Not available. 3/ 1921. 4/ 1931. 5/ 1936. 6/ 1932. 7/ 1934.

8/ Bearing. 9/ 1933. 10/ Apples and pears. 11/ 1927.

PEARS

Pears are the third most important tree fruit grown and the fourth most important fruit for which production statistics are available. Production is chiefly confined to countries in the Temperate Zones. Over half of the pears produced are either dessert or cooking pears, though large quantities of cider pears are grown in certain European countries. Pears are consumed in the form of canned, dried and fresh fruits and are used in making cider, jellies, jams and preserves. Although most varieties of pears are highly perishable, the development of cold storage and the improvement in packing and handling has lengthened the marketing season for fresh pears by several months.

Total production of pears in the 27 reporting countries averaged 146 million bushels in the 6 years, 1931-36. If more adequate production information were available for such countries as Belgium, Argentina, China and the U.S.S.R., the world total probably would be around 160 million bushels. France is the largest producer of pears, followed by the United States and Germany. French and German production consists chiefly of cider varieties. The United States is the outstanding producer of dessert pears and also most important for canned and dried pears. Probably not over one-third of the pears produced in the world can be classified as dessert quality and around one-half of this total is grown in the United States.

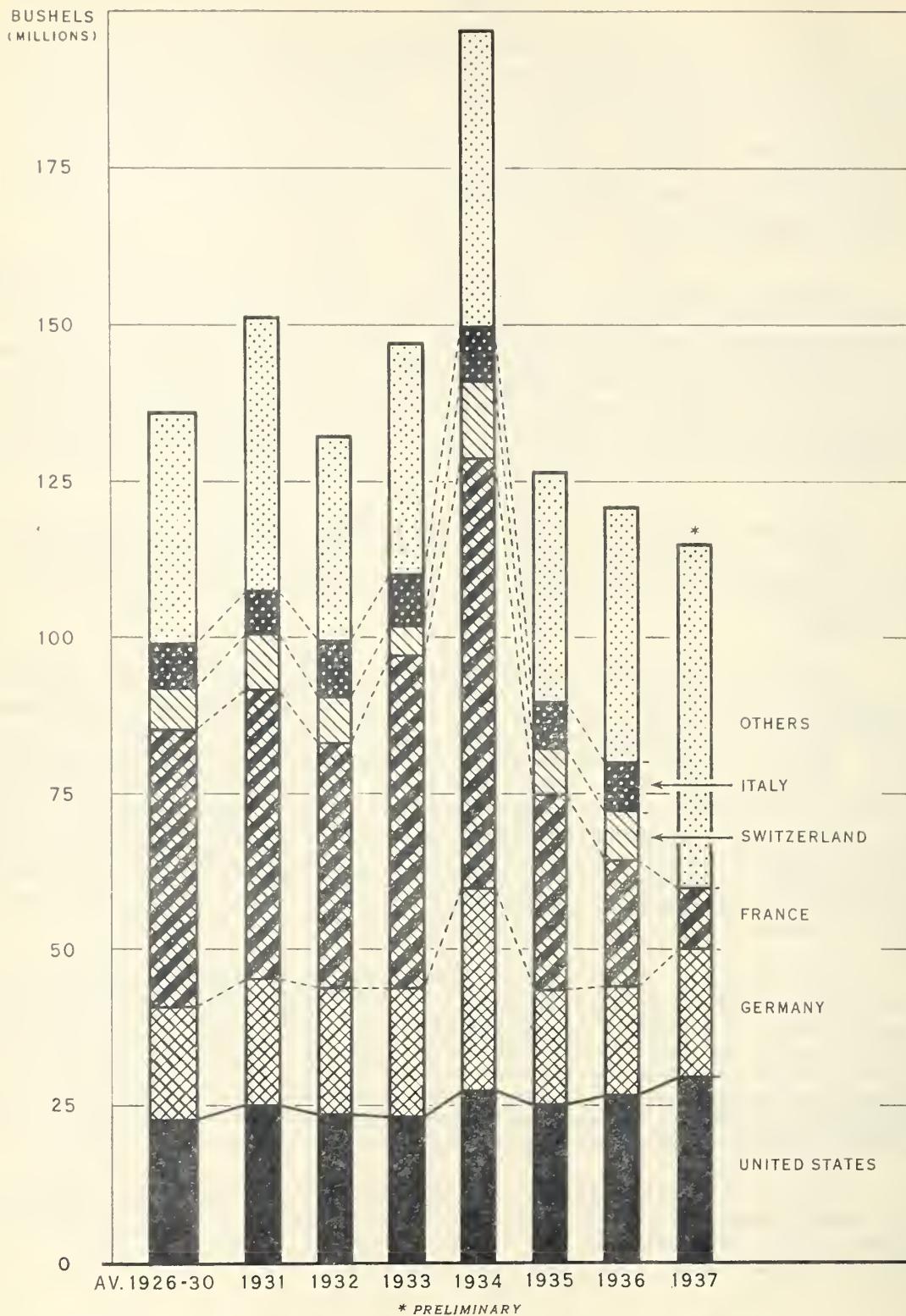
The trend in total pear production is somewhat downward. Production of dessert pears is increasing, due primarily to the upward trend in the United States. Production apparently is increasing also in Italy, Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand. Production by countries is shown in the chart on the next page and the table on page 9.

Complete information on tree numbers is lacking for a number of the important producing countries, notably France, the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium. Because of the large production of cider pears in France, that country probably has the greatest number of trees. Germany reported 29 million trees in 1935 and the United States 19 million. Increase in the number of trees was reported by most countries between 1929 and 1935, but the United States showed a decrease. The recent increase in the number of pear trees suggests a somewhat larger pear production in many countries in the near future. The increase in production occurring in the United States during recent years despite the decline in tree numbers is explained by the fact that tree removals have been limited to low-yielding trees or trees which were planted in poor locations and that a large body of pear trees on the Pacific Coast are just reaching full-bearing capacity. Numbers of trees by countries reporting are shown on page 10.

The development of cold storage warehouses and refrigerated carriers has greatly extended the markets for pears. Those grown in the Pacific Coast States of the United States are now sold throughout the United States and in most countries of the world, while a few years ago only the most hardy sorts could be shipped any distance. American pears are available practically the year around. Great improvements have been made in cultural, packing and handling practices. These improvements have been introduced in practically all producing countries and have resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of pears marketed during the last decade.

The United States is the leading exporter of fresh, dried and canned pears. The principal competitors of the United States are Italy and Switzerland in the fall and winter months and Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Argentina in the late winter and spring months. Competition is increasing from the latter group.

PEARS: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



PEARS: Estimated production in principal countries of the world,
average 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1931-37

Country	Average : 1921-25	Average : 1926-30	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937 1/
	bushels : bushels								
United States	1,7,599:	23,190:	25,083:	23,974:	23,526:	27,436:	25,299:	26,956:	29,822
Australia	1,464:	1,620:	1,641:	2,153:	1,914:	1,935:	2,458:2/	2,400:	
Austria	3/ 6,587:	3,756:	6,137:	2,338:	3,521:	9,281:	5,700:2/	5,000:	
Bulgaria	5:	9:	7:	10:	23:2/	8:	25:2/	25:	
Canada	296:	335:	396:	390:	536:	446:	476:	431:	425
Chile	4/ 2/	12:2/	20:2/	25:2/	30:2/	35:2/	25:	95:	53
China	377:	554:	569:	664:	575:	589:	669:	600:	
Czechoslovakia	5,296:	3,136:	8,580:	4,125:	5,723:	4,929:	2,733:	4,776:	
England and Wales	5/ 828:	1,173:	582:	641:	766:	1,310:	688:	1,254:	
Estonia	4/ 2/	10:2/	10:	14:	10:2/	12:2/	15:	17:	
France 6/	4,676:	3,959:	3,901:	3,975:	3,534:	5,971:	3,763:	5,173:	4,251
France 7/	46,043:	44,541:	46,530:	39,229:	53,160:	69,110:	31,277:	20,147:	9,863
Germany 8/	4/ 2/	18,000:2/	20,000:2/	20,000:	20,529:	32,255:	18,437:	17,412:	20,260
Greece	269:	448:	359:	865:	607:	961:	570:	956:	
Hungary	4/ 2/	300:2/	300:2/	300:2/	350:2/	300:2/	350:	400:	280
Italy 9/	4/ 10/	7,222:	7,061:	9,046:	8,448:	8,946:	7,566:2/	8,000:	
Japan	4,937:	6,380:	6,936:	7,150:	7,478:	6,705:	7,366:2/	7,000:	
Luxembourg	176:	158:	278:	151:	56:	220:	115:	124:	
Mexico	4/ 3/	348:	439:	329:	352:	287:	268:2/	250:	
Netherlands 11/	4/ 2/	1,000:2/	1,000:	782:	1,324:	1,866:	1,959:	968:	
New Zealand 12/	185:	207:	195:	250:	250:	240:	225:	85:	
Norway	4/ 2/	100:2/	100:	88:	155:	105:	239:	95:	
Poland	4/ 2/	2,000:2/	1,500:2/	2,000:	1,808:	2,646:2/	2,000:		
Rumania	4/ 3/	4,562:	2,998:	882:	1,333:	2,866:	1,333:2/	2,000:	
Spain	13/ 2,541:5/	3,156:	3,216:	3,257:	3,339:	3,248:	3,217:2/	3,000:	
Switzerland	7,090:	6,751:	8,995:	7,275:	4,894:	12,346:	7,407:2/	8,000:	
Union of South Africa 14/	4/ :	267:	326:	432:	519:	639:	617:2/	700:	
Yugoslavia	3,383:	3,078:	4,256:	2,511:	2,355:	3,524:	1,393:	3,248:	2,866
Total	4/ :	136,272:	151,415:	132,356:	147,307:	197,378:	126,770:	121,090:2/	115,000

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Crops in Northern Hemisphere countries blossom and are harvested in year shown; crops in Southern Hemisphere countries blossom in year shown but are harvested after January 1. Thus, the 1934-35 crop in Australia is placed with the 1934 crop of Northern Hemisphere countries.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Rough approximation. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ Not available. 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Table pears, estimated at 40% total table apple and pear figure. 8/ No official estimates prior to 1933. Total table and cider pomegranates. 10/ 2-year average. 9/ Includes quince and pomegranates. 11/ Fruit sold at auction. 12/ After 1929-30, production estimated from exports. 13/ 1 year only. 14/ Exports; converted from shipping tons.

PEARS: Estimated number of trees in principal countries of the world,
1929 and 1935

Country	1929	1935
	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Trees</u>
United States	1/ 21,270,772	19,436,137
Argentina	2/	3,200,000
Australia	2/	2,003,845
Austria	1/ 3,508,553	2/
Canada	4/ 673,902	681,386
Chile	298,038	111,547
Chosen	838,101	940,030
Czechoslovakia	7/ 4,723,753	6,917,712
Denmark	1,297,000	2/
Egypt	16,000	14,398
England and Wales	2/	1,943,000
Estonia	67,000	100,000
Germany	9/ 26,353,940	29,244,000
Greece	939,596	2/
Hungary	1,480,524	2/
Japan	8,625,917	8,612,259
Latvia	221,281	2/
Lithuania	438,391	2/
Luxemburg 10/	164,412	157,122
Mexico 10/	160,315	237,244
New Zealand 10/	115,745	2/
Norway	278,943	303,777
Rumania	3,851,600	3,650,000
Spain	2,096,354	2,291,012
Sweden	12/ 1,290,000	1,176,381
Switzerland	3,369,461	2/
Uruguay	358,500	2/
Union of South Africa	1,009,740	1,075,958
Yugoslavia	3,885,502	4,092,145
:	:	
:	:	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ 1930.

2/ Not available. 3/ 1937. 4/ 1921. 5/ 1931. 6/ 1936. 7/ 1920 8/ 1929.

9/ 1933. 10/ Bearing. 11/ 1932. 12/ 1927.

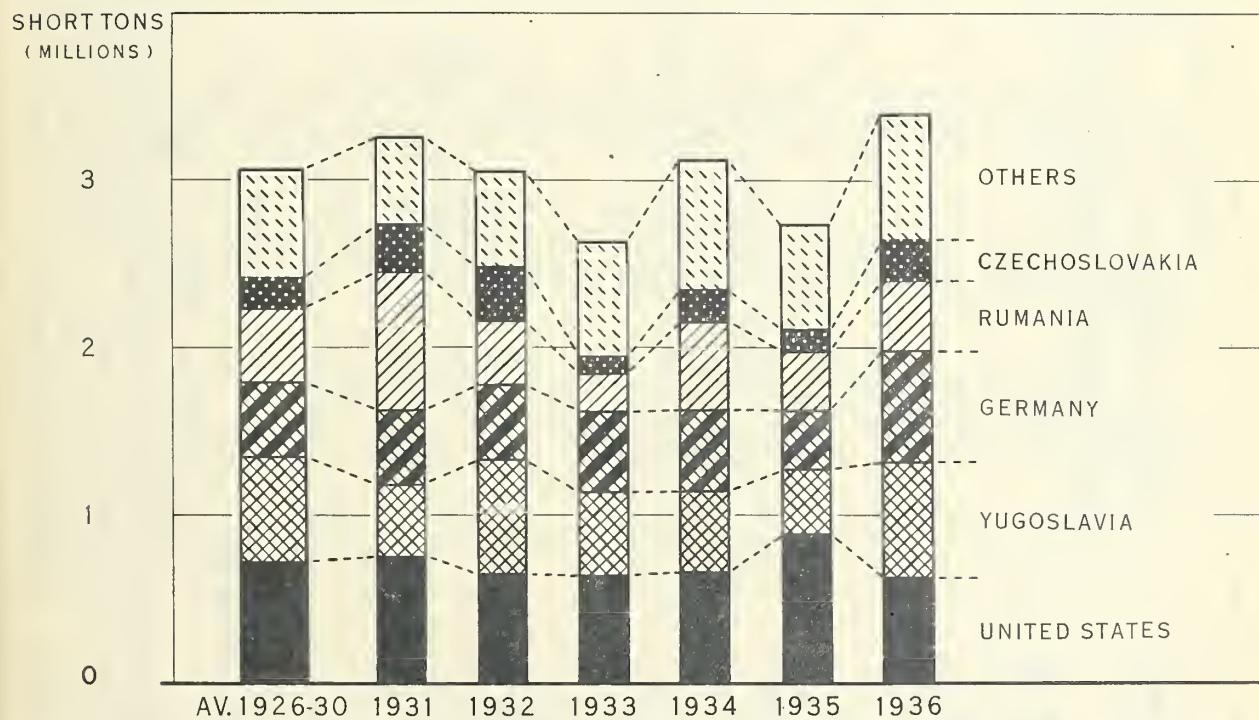
PLUMS

Plums are the fourth most important tree-fruit crop. The bulk of the world output is produced in the United States and Central Europe. Plums are used in the fresh state as a dessert fruit, for cooking, and for canning. The prune, which is a variety of the plum, can be dried whole, and probably is the most widely used dried tree fruit in the world.

Total production of plums in the 29 reporting countries apparently is decreasing slightly, averaging 3,125,000 short tons in the 5 years, 1921-25, 3,058,000 short tons in the next 5 years, and 2,956,000 short tons in the 1931-35 period. The United States is the principal producing country, if the total plum and prune (fresh basis) crops are considered, and California is the most important State. Production in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia dropped sharply following heavy tree losses from freezing in 1928-29 and has not yet recovered. Outside of the United States, Yugoslavia is the largest producer of dried prunes. Germany, Rumania, England and Wales, and France report increases in recent years. The increasing production of dried prunes in the Danube Basin countries has resulted in greater competition for American prunes abroad, particularly in Germany. About one-third of the dried prune production of the United States is exported. Production estimates are shown by countries in the accompanying chart and production table.

Of those countries reporting tree numbers, Rumania has the largest total and showed an increase of over 5 million trees between 1929 and 1932. Yugoslavia, the United States, and Germany, the next most important countries, report declines in tree numbers.

PLUMS: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



PLUMS: Estimated production in principal countries of the world, average 1921-25, 1926-30,
annual 1931-36

Country	Average	1921-25	1926-30	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	short tons								
United States 1/	479.8	719.4	752.7	653.7	639.8	661.4	892.3	630.9	
United States 2/	54.8	69.4	72.0	74.2	61.4	67.5	54.0	58.3	
Algeria 3/	4/	5/	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.0	5.0	5.8	4/
Australia	20.2	21.6	14.7	30.1	24.0	25.5	23.0	4/	
Austria	36.0	37.7	30.9	44.8	24.3	34.2	30.3	4/	
Bulgaria	33.3	33.8	62.4	26.0	47.0	20.0	56.0	40.0	
Canada	8.4	8.1	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.7	4.0	
Chile	4/	6/	2.0	6/	2.0	6/	2.0	6/	2.6
Czechoslovakia	361.9	180.0	284.5	313.1	102.5	189.1	131.3	241.6	
England and Wales	34.9	77.2	34.3	38.5	163.9	177.9	20.4	160.2	
Estonia	4/	6/	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	6/	1.7
France	50.3	58.0	41.4	69.6	46.2	104.3	101.2	4/	
Germany	4/	6/	450.0	450.0	450.0	484.8	493.1	354.8	673.7
Hungary	4/	6/	10.1	17.1	4.8	17.8	4.8	6/	4/
Italy	4/	7/	84.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	68.1	49.4	50.1
Japan	4/	7/	41.1	43.4	74.1	76.4	81.6	75.3	4/
Luxembourg	5.0	3.6	3.1	3.5	1.6	6.4	5.3	3.2	
Mexico	4/	8/	27.0	25.7	26.7	26.3	26.3	27.4	4/
Netherlands 9/	4/	6/	6.0	6/	6.0	6.2	8.8	10.8	6.2
New Zealand	1.6	8/	1.4	6/	1.5	6/	1.5	6/	1.5
Norway	4/	6/	7.0	5/	7.0	5/	8.1	6.8	9.8
Poland	4/	7/	121.3	6/	60.0	60.0	20.9	60.6	4/
Rumania	352.2	430.1	821.9	373.9	221.5	528.7	353.0	415.6	
Scotland	7/	7/	2.6	1.0	6/	1.0	6/	1.0	1.0
Spain	7/	34.1	5/	46.7	44.3	53.7	58.2	51.2	4/
Switzerland	14.6	12.3	9.4	22.0	7.9	15.4	17.6	4/	
Turkey	4/	6/	50.0	5/	50.0	50.4	88.4	53.8	4/
Union of South Africa 3/	4/	1.7	2.5	3.5	4.1	3.2	4.8	4/	
Yugoslavia	841.1	624.6	423.5	673.0	494.2	482.6	381.1	687.8	
Total	673.125.0	3.058.0	3,248.6	3,049.3	2,628.9	3,118.9	2,736.5	6/ 3,390.9	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Includes prunes for drying in most instances. 1/ Total plums and prunes (for all purposes). 2/ Plums. Not included in total. 3/ Exports only. 4/ Not available. 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Rough approximation. 7/ 1 year only. 8/ 4-year average. 9/ Fruit sold at auction.

PLUMS: Number of trees in principal countries of the world,
1929 and 1935

Country	1929	1935
	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Trees</u>
United States:1/	33,913,820	30,376,324
Albania:2/	344,637	434,100
Argentina:3/	894,066	4/
Austria:1/	2,394,023	4/
Australia	4/	1,428,725
Bulgaria	4/	3,800,000
Canada:5/	1,252,173	1,001,761
Chile	360,202	213,787
Czechoslovakia:1/	16,132,923	20,001,789
Denmark	1,486,000	4/
Egypt	26,000	46,040
England and Wales 6/	4/	6,049,000
Estonia	423,138	623,000
Germany	36,468,000	29,832,039
Greece	110,545	4/
Hungary	4,782,064	9,700,000
Japan:1/	5,006,226	5,499,378
Latvia	736,370	4/
Lithuania:1/	466,940	4/
Luxemburg	315,930	307,488
Mexico	651,318	674,192
New Zealand	51,935	4/
Norway	533,939	646,906
Poland:9/	4,200,000	4/
Rumania	49,134,200	54,633,375
Spain	1,917,494	2,072,046
Sweden:2/	908,000	920,692
Switzerland	1,275,223	4/
Turkey	4/	3,330,000
Union of South Africa:11/	1,967,130	4/
Yugoslavia	50,403,423	39,725,510
.....
.....

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Table includes prune trees in most instances. 1/ 1930. 2/ 1927. 3/ 1932-33.

4/ Not available. 5/ 1921. 6/ Includes damsons. 7/ 1936. 8/ 1933.

9/ 1931. 10/ 1932. 11/ 1930-31.

TABLE GRAPES

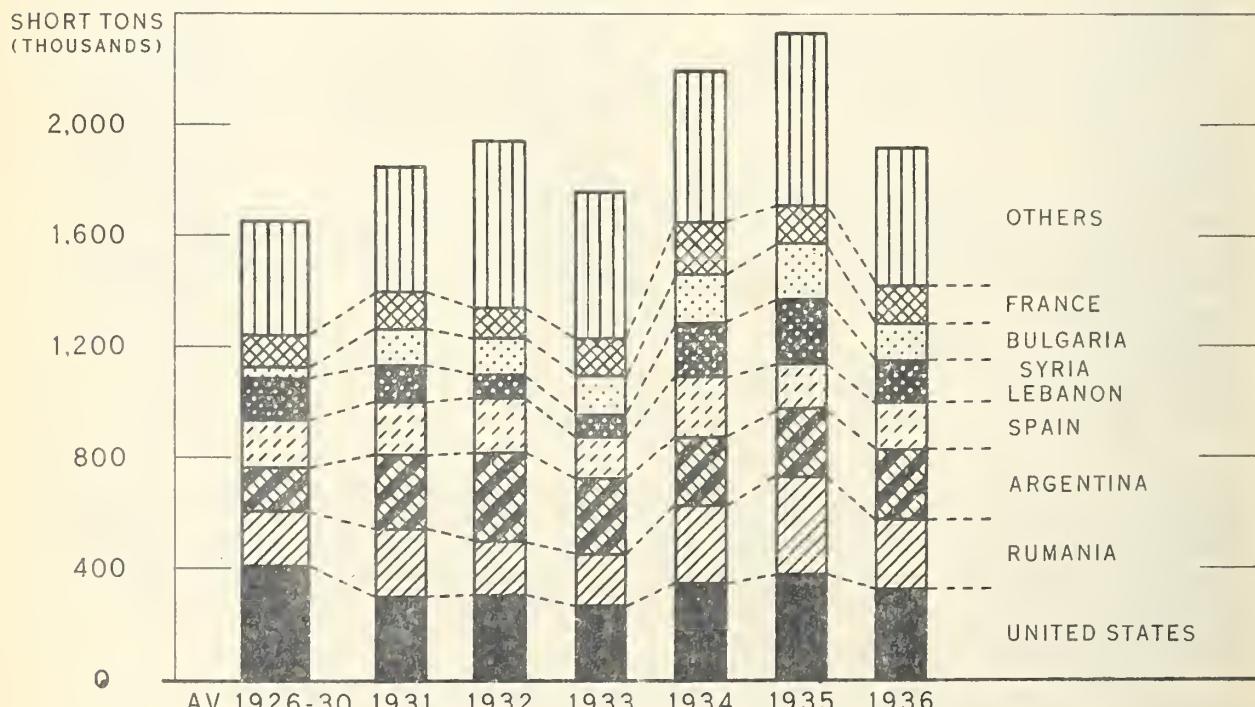
More grapes are produced in the world than any other fruit. They are grown in nearly every country, and the total production - including grapes for table use, for wine, and for drying - is almost as large as the total of all other fruits produced in the Temperate Zones combined. There is much overlapping in the disposition of the grape crop according to uses. Considerable wine grapes at times are consumed fresh, and in some instances large quantities of grapes for drying are used for wine and for fresh consumption. The overlapping in cases, coupled with the differing bases for estimating table-grape crops in the various countries, complicates the computation of a total table-grape production estimate.

Of the 21 countries reporting table grapes, total production averages around 2 million short tons. The trend is upward, rising from an average of 1,700,000 short tons in the 5 years, 1926-30, to 2,000,000 tons for the 5-year period, 1932-36. If Belgium, Algeria, and other producing countries reported table grapes, the world total probably would reach 2,500,000 short tons.

The United States is the largest producer of table grapes, the industry centering in California. Production in this country is slightly downward. Rumania, the second largest producer, reports a rising trend in recent years. Argentina, Spain, Syria and Lebanon, and Bulgaria follow in order. France and Italy, the world's largest wine-grape and wine producers, report relatively small quantities of table grapes. Production by countries is shown in the chart and the accompanying table.

Exports of table grapes from the United States have expanded in recent years. A few years ago Canada was the principal outlet but now large quantities are exported to the United Kingdom and other European countries. The chief competitors of the United States are Bulgaria and Spain. Exports from the latter country have been hindered by the civil war. Due to improvements in refrigeration and storage facilities, table grapes are regularly shipped from the Union of South Africa to London and New York.

TABLE GRAPES: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



GRAPES (TABLE): Estimated production in specified countries of the world, average 1921-25, 1926-30,
annual 1931-36

Country	Average 1921-25	Average 1926-30	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 short tons							
United States	304	413	299	317	270	346:	375:	324
Argentina	1/	160:	270:	321:	276:2/	250:2/	250:2/	250
Australia	12:	15:	15:	17:	15:	14:2/	15:2/	15
Austria	1/	3/	2:	1:	1:	1:	2:2/	2
Brazil	1/	96:	64:	130:	96:	99:2/	100:2/	100
Bulgaria 2/	1/	43:	127:	133:	143:	177:	207:	143
Canada	21:	22:	26:	25:	21:	24:	21:	11
Chile	1/	2/	20:2/	20:2/	20:2/	20:2/	20:	27
Cyprus	1/	14:	11:	21:	15:	14:	23:2/	20
France	99:	120:	132:	109:	138:	191:	134:	138
Greece	1/	33:	46:	74:	74:	83:	115:	48
Hungary	1/	20:	39:	44:	28:	30:	29:2/	30
Italy	1/	88:	118:	141:	126:	129:	162:	114
Japan	1/	51:	59:	67:	73:	67:	76:2/	70
Mexico	1/	10:	11:	9:	9:	9:	13:2/	10
Netherlands 6/	1/	12:	14:	17:	19:	22:	25:	23
Rumania	1/	200:	247:	194:	186:	287:	344:2/	250
Spain	176:	199:	205:	153:	222:	172:2/	175	
Syria and Lebanon	149:	136:	88:	81:	193:	233:2/	150	
Tunis	1/	6:	6:	7:	6:	7:	7:2/	7
Union of South Africa 7/	1/	3:	4:	5:	6:	7:	9:2/	9
Total	1/	1,651:	1,845:	1,945:	1,756:	2,192:	2,332:	1,916

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Estimates for some countries include wine grapes consumed fresh. There is considerable variation in the basis for the statistics of the different countries.
 1/ Not available. 2/ Rough estimate. 3/ Less than 500 short tons. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ 2-year average.
 6/ Crop under glass. 7/ Exports of fresh grapes.

PEACHES

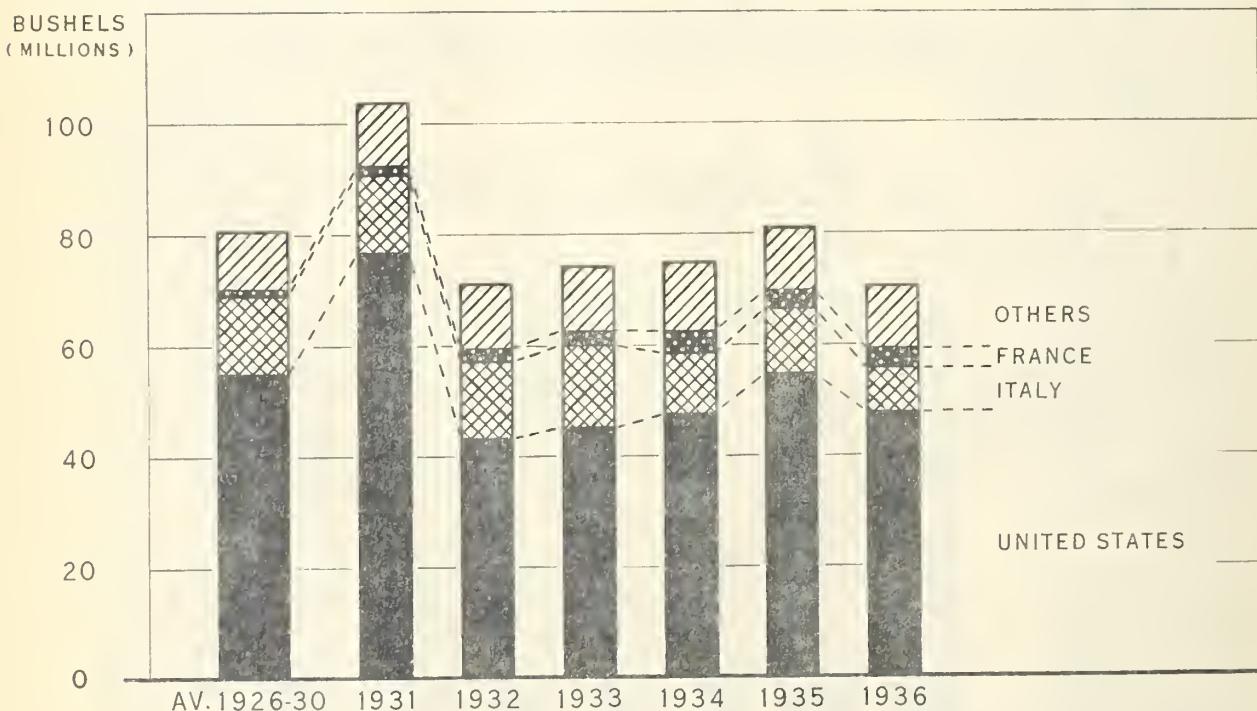
Peaches rank seventh in world fruit production and are extensively grown. Because of the tender character of the fruit, peaches take a minor role in foreign trade as a fresh fruit, but considerable quantities of dried and canned peaches enter into international trade.

The United States is the world's largest producer of peaches, accounting for around 60 percent of the total. This country is also the largest producer of the canned and dried products. Over half of the United States crop is grown in California though 40 states report significant productions. In Italy, the second principal producer, production is decreasing, while France and Spain, the next in importance, report increasing production. The total of 16 countries reporting is over 80 million bushels; and, if adequate data were available for a number of other countries, including Uruguay, China, Argentina, Greece, Belgium, and the Union of South Africa, the world total would probably average 125 million bushels. Production by countries is shown in the chart.

The United States has more trees than the combined total of all the countries shown, though a drop of 10 million trees was reported between 1929 and 1935. Neither Italy nor France publish tree estimates.

World trade in peaches consists largely of canned and dried peaches. The United States is the principal producer of these products and the most important exporter. Production in Australia and the Union of South Africa, the leading competitors of the United States, is increasing. South Africa also exports considerable quantities of fresh peaches during the winter months.

PEACHES: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



PEACHES: Estimated production in principal countries of the world,
average 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1931-36

Country	Average : 1921-25	Average : 1926-30	: 1931	: 1932	: 1933	: 1934	: 1935	: 1936
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States	46,456:	55,128:	77,053:	43,294:	45,271:	47,685:	54,690:	47,650
Australia	2,056:	1,503:	1,191:	2,091:	1,763:	2,012:	1,763: <u>1/</u>	1,700
Austria	<u>2/</u> 107:	131:	161:	102:	113:	86:	70:	<u>3/</u> 430
Canada	341:	515:	879:	835:	823:	444:	620:	
Chile	<u>3/</u> <u>1/</u> 45:	600: <u>1/</u> 28:	600: <u>1/</u> 57:	600: <u>1/</u> 59:	600: <u>1/</u> 45:	600: <u>1/</u> 600:	600:	630
Czechoslovakia	880:	1,019:	1,612:	2,277:	2,634:	3,860:	3,211: <u>1/</u>	3,500
France	<u>3/</u> <u>1/</u> 1,894:	700: <u>1/</u> 2,294:	700: <u>1/</u> 2,408:	700: <u>1/</u> 2,327:	700: <u>1/</u> 1,040:	700: <u>1/</u> 1,202:	700: <u>1/</u> 1,052:	759
Germany	<u>3/</u> <u>4/</u> 1,107:	1,117: <u>5/</u> 2,615: <u>1/</u> 3/ 5/	1,129: <u>1/</u> 2,614: <u>1/</u> 250: <u>1/</u> 63:	1,125: <u>1/</u> 2,808: <u>1/</u> 250: <u>1/</u> 98:	1,125: <u>1/</u> 2,860: <u>1/</u> 250: <u>1/</u> 94:	1,125: <u>1/</u> 3,143:	1,125: <u>1/</u> 3,096:	1,125
Italy								11,905:
Japan								8,189
Mexico								2,333: <u>1/</u> 2,345:
New Zealand								2,333: <u>1/</u> 1,200
Spain	<u>4/</u> <u>3/</u> <u>1/</u> 3/	1,615: <u>1/</u> 2,614: <u>1/</u> 250: <u>1/</u> <u>1/</u> 600: <u>1/</u> 600: <u>1/</u> 600: <u>1/</u>	1,615: <u>1/</u> 2,614: <u>1/</u> 250: <u>1/</u> 63:	1,615: <u>1/</u> 2,808: <u>1/</u> 250: <u>1/</u> 98:	1,615: <u>1/</u> 2,860: <u>1/</u> 250: <u>1/</u> 94:	1,615: <u>1/</u> 3,096:	1,615: <u>1/</u> 3,096:	1,615: <u>1/</u> 3,000
Turkey								
Union of South Africa 6/								
Yugoslavia								
Total	<u>1/</u> 68,709:	80,718:	103,987:	71,252:	74,393:	74,892:	80,923: <u>1/</u>	70,641

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Converted to bushels of 48 pounds.

1/ Rough approximation. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ Not available. 4/ One year only. 5/ 4-year average.

6/ Exports of fresh fruit.

PEACHES: Estimated trees in principal countries
of the world, 1929 and 1935

Country		1929		1935
		Trees		Trees
United States	1/	79,046,296	:	67,069,062
Albania	2/	55,290	:	70,800
Argentina		3/	: 4/	1,958,054
Australia		3/	:	2,129,781
Canada	5/	1,196,221	: 6/	1,037,728
Chile		1,798,206	:	1,640,133
Czechoslovakia	1/	210,088	:	386,772
Egypt		100,800	:	189,822
France		8,710,400	:	3/
Germany	7/	2,222,000	: 8/	3,180,000
Greece		157,085	:	3/
Hungary		992,021	:	3,800,000
Japan		5,676,287	:	5,355,885
Mexico		634,048	:	991,941
Mozambique		3/	: 2/	2,431
New Zealand		116,754	:	3/
Peru		357,173	:	3/
Rumania		915,584	: 7/	1,151,663
Spain		2,993,306	: 7/	2,889,577
Switzerland		83,125	:	3/
Turkey		3/	: 2/	691,000
Union of So.Africa ...	1/	3,590,670	:	3,893,835
Uruguay		3,704,500	:	3/
Yugoslavia	8/	1,188,635	:	1,299,661

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official
and trade sources and reports of the International Insti-
tute of Agriculture, Rome.

1/ 1930. 2/ 1933. 3/ Not available. 4/ 1932-33.
5/ 1921. 6/ 1931. 7/ 1932. 8/ 1934.

CHERRIES

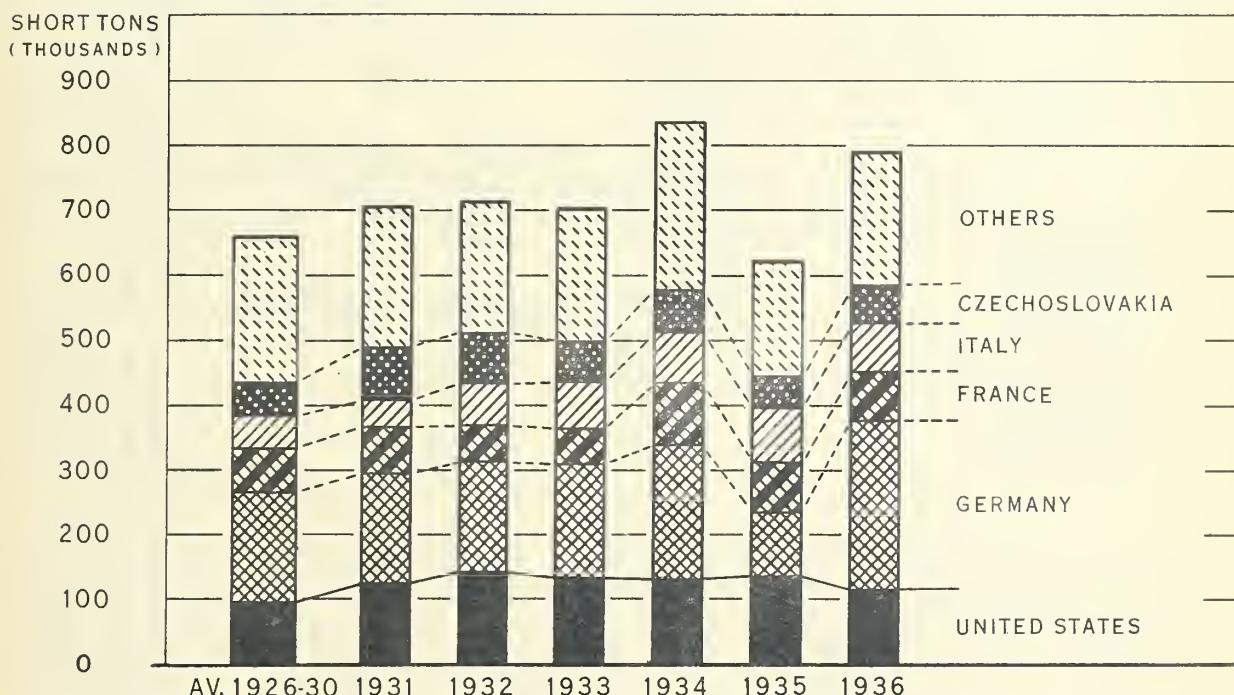
The heaviest production of cherries occurs in Central Europe - in a region extending from Germany and Poland southward to Italy and Turkey - and in the states of New York, Michigan, California, Washington, and Oregon. Only a small portion of the world cherry crop is consumed fresh. The bulk of the crop is used for jams, jellies, pies, for brining, canning, and similar processings. Large quantities of sour cherries are canned or frozen for the baking trade. Cherries enter international trade principally in the form of brined-cherry exports from Italy.

The trend of total production in 22 reporting countries is upward, the output increasing from an average of 660,000 short tons during the 5-year period 1926-30, to 733,000 short tons during the 5 years 1932-36. The principal producer is Germany where over half of the crop consists of sweet varieties. The United States ranks second. The larger portion of the crop in the eastern states of this country consists of sour varieties while sweet cherries predominate in the Pacific Coast states. Other major producers are France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. World production by countries is shown in the accompanying chart and table.

Of the countries reporting trees, Germany shows the largest number of trees, indicating a total of 22 million in 1934 compared with 19 million in 1932. The United States has the second largest number of trees, reporting a total of 15 million in 1935, an increase of 3 million over 1930. Czechoslovakia ranks third in tree numbers, followed by Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. Neither Italy nor France report tree numbers.

The United States formerly imported large quantities of brined cherries, principally from Italy, but with the increased domestic production and the increase in duties in 1930, imports have declined considerably in recent years.

CHERRIES: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



CHERRIES: Estimated production in principal countries of the world, average 1921-25, 1926-30,

annual 1931-36

Country	Average 1921-25	Average 1926-30	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
United States	48.5:	96.5:	126.3:	143.3:	133.8:	131.2:	138.0:	115.2
Australia	5.9:	4.9:	3.1:	4.8:	5.5:	5.3:	6.9:	1/
Austria	2/	17.3:	14.0:	17.9:	11.9:	9.2:	14.6:	1/
Canada	5.0:	6.8:	6.4:	8.3:	7.1:	5.8:	6.4:	5.6
Czechoslovakia	84.1:	50.1:	72.3:	73.0:	57.9:	62.2:	43.0:	55.7
Czechoslovakia 3/	11.2:	5.9:	9.5:	8.8:	6.9:	7.0:	6.0:	6.8
England and Wales	2/	13.6:	16.5:	15.0:	14.9:	25.0:	21.3:	9.1:
France	47.5:	65.7:	71.3:	57.1:	53.9:	97.0:	76.3:4/	75.0
Germany 5/	2/	4/	100.0:4/	100.0:4/	100.0:	107.9:	156.6:	46.5:
Germany 6/	2/	4/	70.0:4/	70.0:4/	70.0:	67.7:	51.8:	50.5:
Italy	2/	7/	48.5:	41.0:	60.0:	71.0:	74.0:	86.0:
Japan	2.4:	4.6:	4.3:	5.1:	6.2:	5.6:	5.3:	1/
Luxembourg	.6:	.5:	.8:	.6:	.4:	1.0:	.6:	.4
Netherlands 8/	1/	:4/	6.0:4/	6.0:4/	5.6:	6.8:	7.6:	5.2
New Zealand	3:9/	:3:4/	:3:4/	:3:4/	:3:4/	:3:4/	:3:4/	.3:4/
Norway	1/	:4/	6.0:4/	6.0:4/	6.0:4/	6.0:4/	6.0:	6.7
Poland	1/	:2/	45.7:4/	25.0:4/	25.0:4/	25.0:	25.4:	28.7:
Spain	10/	18.9:2/	44.5:	42.5:	41.2:	45.1:	40.6:	38.8:
Switzerland	28.6:	19.2:	35.3:	22.7:	13.2:	38.6:	14.3:	1/
Chile	1/	:4/	1.0:4/	1.0:4/	1.0:4/	1.0:4/	1.0:4/	1.0:
Estonia	1/	:4/	.4:	.4:	.3:4/	.4:4/	.4:4/	1.0:
Greece	1/	:10/	3.3:4/	3.0:4/	3.0:4/	3.0:4/	3.0:4/	3.0:4/
Turkey	1/	:4/	20.0:4/	20.0:4/	20.0:	20.4:	33.4:	17.0:4/
Yugoslavia	1/	:4/	30.0:4/	30.0:4/	30.0:	49.0:	22.6:	20.0:
Total	1/	:660.4:	707.4:	713.4:	702.4:	837.9:	621.5:4/	790.8

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ Not available. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ Morellos. 4/ Rough approximation. 5/ Sweet cherries. 6/ Sour cherries. 7/ 2-year average. 8/ 4-year average. 10/ 1 year only.

CHERRIES: Estimated number of trees in the principal countries
of the world, 1929 and 1935

Country	1929	1935
	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Trees</u>
United States	12,996,758	15,074,004
Albania	128,046	147,300
Argentina	3/	4/ 126,552
Australia	3/	5/ 571,291
Austria	703,845	3/
Canada	806,902	3/
Chile	231,618	96,066
Czechoslovakia	4,556,904	7,357,598
Denmark	1,242,000	3/
England and Wales	3/	784,000
Estonia	265,545	7/ 374,000
France	5,451,670	3/
Germany 8/	9,626,000	10/ 10,936,000
Germany 11/	9,224,000	10/ 11,223,000
Greece	240,668	3/
Hungary	2,500,000	4,500,000
Japan	294,981	395,372
Latvia	841,920	3/
Lithuania	1,515,117	3/
Luxemburg	33,365	31,757
Mexico	472,514	3/
New Zealand	17,588	3/
Norway	519,011	7/ 560,641
Rumania	7,976,000	9/ 6,259,000
Spain	1,529,642	10/ 1,327,785
Sweden	1,031,000	9/ 1,048,971
Switzerland	1,347,427	3/
Turkey	3/	2/ 1,069,000
Yugoslavia	3/	2,668,769
:	:	:
:	:	:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ 1930.
 2/ 1933. 3/ Not available. 4/ 1932-33. 5/ 1935-36. 6/ 1931. 7/ 1936.
 8/ Sweet cherries. 9/ 1932. 10/ 1934. 11/ Sour Cherries. 12/ 1929-30.
 13/ 1927.

APRICOTS

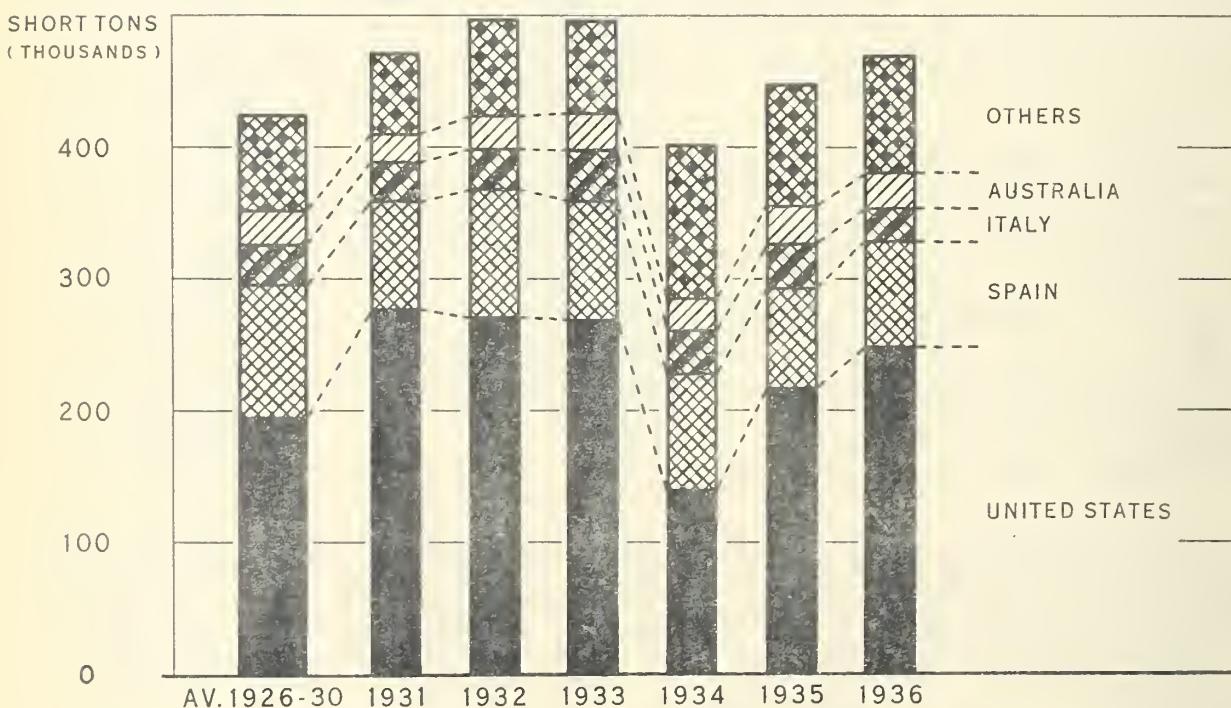
Apricots come chiefly from California and the southern part of Europe bordering the Mediterranean. Although this fruit is of minor importance commercially, the popularity of dried and canned apricots is widespread and both products enter international trade in considerable quantities.

World production of apricots is expanding. It increased from an average of 423,600 short tons in the 1926-30 period to 462,000 short tons during the 5 years 1932-36. Sixteen countries report on this fruit. About one-half of the world production occurs in California where a definite upward trend is apparent. Spain is second in importance, followed by Australia, France, and Italy. The world total probably averages around 500,000 short tons if allowance is made for production in the Union of South Africa and other major producers for which definite information is lacking. Production by countries is shown in the chart.

The United States has the largest number of trees, reporting 7 million in 1930. Hungary and Rumania showed over 2 million trees in 1935, while Turkey and the Union of South Africa are just below the 2 million mark. Tree numbers are shown in detail in the table.

The United States is the principal exporter of canned and dried apricots. Germany formerly was the principal importing market for the dried product but has been replaced by France in recent years. The United Kingdom is the chief outlet for canned apricots. The Union of South Africa and Australia also export considerable quantities of dried and canned apricots. Production in these countries appears to be increasing. Spain, Italy, and the Union of South Africa are the principal exporters of fresh apricots.

APRICOTS (FRESH): TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



APRICOTS (FRESH): Estimated production in principal countries of the world.
average 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1931-36

Country	Average 1921-25, 1926-30:	Average: 1931	: 1932	: 1933	: 1934	: 1935	: 1936
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
United States..	153.0	194.8	277.0	270.0	268.0	139.0	216.0
Australia	20.7	24.9	20.8	25.2	27.9	26.9	28.7
Austria	2.4	3.7	4.9	5.6	7.5	6.2	3.6
Canada	2/	1	.8	1.2	1.4	.7	2.5
Chile	3/	1/	.4:1/	.4:1/	.4:1/	.4:1/	.4
Czechoslovakia..	1.9	1.3	4.4	4.4	3.6	7.1	5.1
France	6.6	10.2	8.8	13.1	13.0	25.6	27.5
Germany	3/	1/	2.0:1/	2.0:1/	2.0	1.9	3.7
Greece	3/	2/	1.4:1/	1.4:1/	1.4:1/	1.4:1/	1.4:1/
Italy	3/	1/	30.0:1/	30.0:1/	30.0	38.8	32.8
Mexico	3/	4/	3.0:1/	2.5:1/	2.5:1/	2.5	2.4:1/
New Zealand ...	1.9:5/	1.4:1/	1.5:1/	1.5:1/	1.5:1/	1.5:1/	1.5
Spain	2/	51.6:4/	101.4	81.4	97.9	91.0	88.6
Syria & Lebanon:	3/	4/	25.3	11.8	18.7	15.0	20.2
Turkey	3/	1/	15.0:1/	15.0:1/	15.0	15.3	35.3
Yugoslavia	3/	1/	8.0:1/	8.0:1/	8.0	10.1	4.0
Total	3/	423.6	471.1	497.1	496.5	400.9	447.0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ Rough approximation. 2/ 1 year only. 3/ Not available. 4/ 3-year average. 5/ 4-year average.

APRICOTS: Estimated number of trees in principal countries of the world,
1929 and 1935

Country	1929	1935
	Trees	Trees
United States	1/ 7,247,825	2/
Albania	3/ 26,592	37,775
Argentina	2/	89,987
Australia	2/	1,104,980
Chile	6/ 103,116	33,698
Czechoslovakia	1/ 399,468	1,259,109
Egypt	129,900	149,635
France	1,689,200	2/
Germany	2/	251,495
Greece	95,725	2/
Hungary	812,554	2,800,000
Luxemburg	3,123	3,220
Mexico	70,161	80,438
New Zealand	8/ 62,564	2/
Peru	9/ 6,125	2/
Rumania	994,078	2,015,124
Spain	1,455,225	797,468
Switzerland	138,264	142,123
Turkey	2/	1,799,000
Union of South Africa	12/ 2,190,820	1,787,274
Yugoslavia	2/	532,066
	:	:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ 1930. 2/ Not available. 3/ 1927. 4/ 1932-33; incomplete returns. 5/ 1935-36. 6/ 1929-30. 7/ 1936. 8/ Bearing. 9/ Includes damsons. 10/ 1932. 11/ 1933. 12/ 1930-31.

BERRIES

Berries are grown much more widely than tree fruits and various species are produced even in the countries where temperatures run low. Reliable production figures, however, are available only for strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants. Other important berries are blueberries, blackberries, cranberries, and loganberries.

Berries are used principally for canning and in jams and jellies. The baking trade uses large quantities of certain berries, particularly blueberries, in pies and tarts. Strawberries and raspberries are used extensively in the fresh state.

The United States is the most important producer of strawberries and raspberries. Of the production of the 10 countries reporting strawberries, the United States produces over 90 percent. About two-thirds of the raspberries reported are grown in the United States. England and Wales produce the bulk of the gooseberries and currants.

Production of strawberries and raspberries is increasing in most countries. Gooseberry production in England and Wales appears to be declining. Currant production is increasing in a number of countries but is decreasing in the United States. (See tables for production and acreage in countries reporting.)

Considerable quantities of fresh berries, particularly strawberries, move into international trade but the distances which the fruit is transported are usually not very great. Substantial quantities of canned and preserved berries are exported. The United States, Canada, and the Netherlands are important exporters. The United Kingdom is the most important importing market.

QUINCES

The quince is one of the minor tree fruits. It is practically inedible in the fresh state and is largely used in jellies, jams, and preserves and in combination with other prepared or preserved fruits.

The fruit is rather widely grown but production figures are available from only 8 countries. The principal producers are Spain, Greece, Australia, and Yugoslavia. Less than 2,000 short tons are grown in the United States. The world production probably does not exceed 75,000 short tons. Production in Spain, Yugoslavia, and Greece appears to be increasing. The production of quinces by principal countries and the number of trees are shown in the following table.

BANANAS

Bananas are one of the most important fruits grown and the principal fruit entering into international trade. The fruit is chiefly consumed fresh in importing countries. Bananas are also cooked and some varieties are commonly used principally for that purpose. Considerable quantities of bananas are dried. The dried product is used by the baking trade and for medical purposes.

Production information is not available but the fruit is produced in a large number of tropical countries. Most important from the point of view of exports are Jamaica, Honduras, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, and the Canary Islands. Other important producing countries include Panama, Cuba, Guatemala, and Costa Rica. The chief importing countries are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

Judging by exports, production is increasing rapidly in Brazil, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, and Mexico. Production seems to be declining in Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador, principally as a result of disease.

Exports from the 23 countries reporting averaged 98 million stems in the 5 years 1932-36, or only slightly less than the average in the preceding 5-year period but substantially larger than the 1921-25 average. The following table shows exports by principal countries.

BERRIES: Estimated production in principal countries of the world, average 1921-25, 1926-30,
annual 1931-36

Variety and country	Average : Average 1921-25 : 1926-30	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	crates	crates	crates	crates	crates	crates	crates	crates
<u>Strawberries</u>								
United States	10,091	11,364	11,204	12,829	12,158	9,723	11,082	10,025
Australia	36	65	38	73	71	78	79	1/
Austria	1/	2/	14	21	49	83	46	1/
Canada	365	473	704	872	914	843	1,146	857
England and Wales	2/	642	834	1,059	1,208	1,114	1,128	1,240
Mexico	1/	3/	32	1/	1/	75	66	83
Netherlands 4/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1,098	1,089	1,216
Northern Ireland	3/	25/3/	101	81	56	37	57	23
Scotland	3/	163/3/	135	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Spain	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	250	6C:
<u>Raspberries</u>								
United States	5/	2,050/6/	2,239	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Australia	153	157	114	192	189	144	212	1/
Canada	185	198	223	312	255	243	339	241
England and Wales 2/	2/	434	363	514	445	512	460	351
France	2/	28	67	49	48	89	60	422
Netherlands 4/	1/	1/	1/	1/	109	183	123	1/
Northern Ireland	3/	5/3/	8	12	10	6	11	10
Norway	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	92	124	1/
<u>Gooseberries</u>								
United States	1/	6/	68	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Austria	1/	1/	1/	1/	26	28	37	1/
Czechoslovakia	114	127	318	336	331	305	357	454
England and Wales	2/	1,841	2,156	2,163	1,527	1,517	1,779	1,098
Netherlands 4/	1/	1/	1/	1/	306	407	284	200
Northern Ireland	3/	15/3/	27	22	20	17	15	11

Bureau of Agriculture and Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources. Converted to crates of 36 pounds (24 quarts). 1/ Not available. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ 1 year only. 4/ Fruit sold at auction.
5/ 1919. 6/ 1929.

CURRENTS, FRESH: Estimated production in principal countries
of the world, average 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1931-36

Country	Average: 1931	Average: 1932	Average: 1933	Average: 1934	Average: 1935	Average: 1936
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: short					
	: tons					
	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States...:1/	27.9:2/	15.7:3/	11.4:4/	7.0:	5/	5/
Austria	5/	5/	5/	5/	3.7:	3.0:
Czechoslovakia..	3.0:	4.1:	12.4:	12.0:	10.9:	11.4:
England & Wales:6/	15.7:	32.5:	34.8:	24.3:	28.1:	31.6:
France	5.4:	10.6:	7.9:	9.0:	8.9:	8.4:
Netherlands 7/..	5/	5/	5/	5/	2.3:	3.7:
Norway	5/	5/	5/	5/	8/	11.6:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ 1899. 2/ 1909. 3/ 1919. 4/ 1929. 5/ Not available. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Fruit sold at auction. 8/ Red and black only.

BERRIES: Estimated acreage in principal countries of the world, 1929

Country	Strawberries	Raspberries	Gooseberries
	Acreage	Acreage	Acreage
United States	242,829	56,715	1,302
Australia	752	476	1/
Belgium	2,172	1/	1/
England & Wales	20,400	6,000	18,800
Finland	580	1/	1/
Germany	1/	1/	1/
Greece	20	1/	1/
Mexico	2/ 499	1/	1/
Northern Ireland ...:	536	84	136
Scotland	2/ 1,663	2/ 4,030	1/
Spain	3/ 3,427	1/	1/
	:	:	:
	:	:	:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ Not available. 2/ 1930. 3/ 1935.

QUINCE: Estimated production in principal countries of the world,
average 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1931-35

Country	: Average : Average :	1931	:	1932	:	1933	:	1934	:	1935
	: 1921-25 : 1926-30 :									
	: Short : Short :	Short :		Short :		Short :		Short :		Short :
	: tons : tons :	tons :		tons :		tons :		tons :		tons :
	:	:		:		:		:		:
United States:	1/ :2/ 1,880:3/	1,880:3/		1,880:3/		1,880:3/		1,880:3/		1,880
Australia ...:	3,850:	3,369:		2,435:		3,695:		3,163:		2,708:
Austria:4/	100:	74:		130:		199:		200:		365:
Chile:	1/ :3/ 400:3/	400:3/		400:3/		400:3/		400:5/		424
Greece:	1/ :6/ 8,687:	9,967:		8,298:		9,537:		9,679:		10,504
New Zealand ..:	53:6/	70:3/		70:3/		70:3/		70:3/		70
Spain:7/	7,872:8/14,482:	13,734:		14,966:		17,200:		18,097:		17,372
Yugoslavia ...:	1/ :3/ 3,000:3/	4,000:3/		4,000:3/		4,000:		12,571:		3,649
Total:	1/ : 37,229:	37,616:		38,508:		41,450:		50,770:		42,392

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ Not available. 2/ 1929. 3/ Rough approximation. 4/ 2-year average. 5/ 1936. 6/ 4-year average. 7/ 1-year only. 8/ 3-year average.

QUINCE: Number of trees in principal countries of the world,
1929 and 1935

Country	:	1929	:	1935
	:	Trees	:	Trees
United States	:	178,746	:	1/
Albania:2/	46,090	:	47,000	
Argentina	1/	:3/	1,429,627	
Australia	1/	:	153,479	
Chile	250,685	:4/	28,390	
France	632,980	:	1/	
Greece	315,814	:	1/	
Mexico 5/	201,644	:	299,182	
New Zealand 5/	1,993	:	1/	
Peru	357,173	:	1/	
Rumania	1,069,238	:6/	1,013,733	
Spain	522,735	:6/	596,179	
Switzerland	128,281	:	1/	
Yugoslavia:7/	473,792	:	431,436	
	:	:	:	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ Not available. 2/ 1933. 3/ 1932-33. 4/ 1936. 5/ Bearing. 6/ 1932. 7/ 1934.

BANANAS: Exports from specified countries, average 1921-24, 1926-30, annual 1931-36

Country	Average:	Average:	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	1921-25:	1926-30:							
	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :
	bunches:	bunches:	bunches:	bunches:	bunches:	bunches:	bunches:	bunches:	bunches:
Brazil	1/ 3,664:	5,340:	7,858:	6,873:	8,536:	9,012:	10,683:	11,326:	11,311
British Honduras 2/	640:	457:	170:	159:	224:	245:	428:	757:	839
Cameroon	3/ :4/	3:	293:	742:	839:	1,139:	1,888:	2,480:	
Canary Islands	5/ 2,160:4/	7,356:	7,545:	7,471:	7,016:	6,085:	6,213:6/	6,000:	
Colombia	7/ 9,904:	11,059:	4,860:	6,678:	6,845:	7,201:	7,777:	7,984:	7,659
Costa Rica	7,876:	7,094:	4,954:	4,188:	4,208:	3,220:2/	2,903:	3,892:	5,510
Cuba	5/ 3,178:	3,539:2/	3,062:	4,282:2/	2,396:	4,702:	5,768:2/	6,151:	
Dominica	3/ :4/	4:	2:	9:	22:	38:	72:	100:	115
Dominican Republic 2/	44:	10:	0:	8/	10:	1:	10:	3:	124
Ecuador	5/ 5,360:1/	1,022:	607:	324:	459:	1,452:	1,770:	2,102:	2,486
Fiji	473:	437:	195:	347:	326:	324:	303:	250:	255
Guadeloupe	3/ :3/ :	214:	586:	822:	837:	1,312:			
Guatemala	4/ 5,350:2/	6,242:	5,798:	5,248:	5,558:	5,244:	5,595:	7,504:	8,827
Haiti	3/ :4/	5:	2:2/	38:	33:2/	444:	520:2/	713:	1,327
Honduras	2/ 13,482:	22,724:	28,961:	27,896:	23,494:	19,463:	15,828:	13,388:	10,808
Jamaica	12,424:	20,636:	22,313:	20,283:	10,562:	15,978:	20,259:	18,884:	26,946
Martinique	3/ :21:	61:	227:	470:	678:	982:			
Mexico 2/	2,111:	5,609:	5,164:	4,549:	6,591:	8,586:	12,346:	15,555:	16,765
Netherlands Indies	3/ :3/ :	286:	189:	212:	242:	248:			
Nicaragua	2,757:2/	3,178:	2,973:2/	3,397:	3,698:	3,686:	3,002:	1,932:	2,472
Panama 2/	4,599:	4,727:	4,915:	4,546:	4,884:	5,717:	6,891:	6,890:	7,224
St. Lucia	3/ :7/	6:	5:	3:	22:	18:	60:	109:	111
St. Vincent	3/ :4/	1:	1:	1:	1:	1:	6:	36:	75
Total	: :6/74,122:6/99,670:	100,239:	98,036:	87,228:	93,313:	104,864:	6408,600:	\$120,000	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, and Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Imports into United States. 3/ Not available. 4/ 1-year only. 5/ 2-year average.

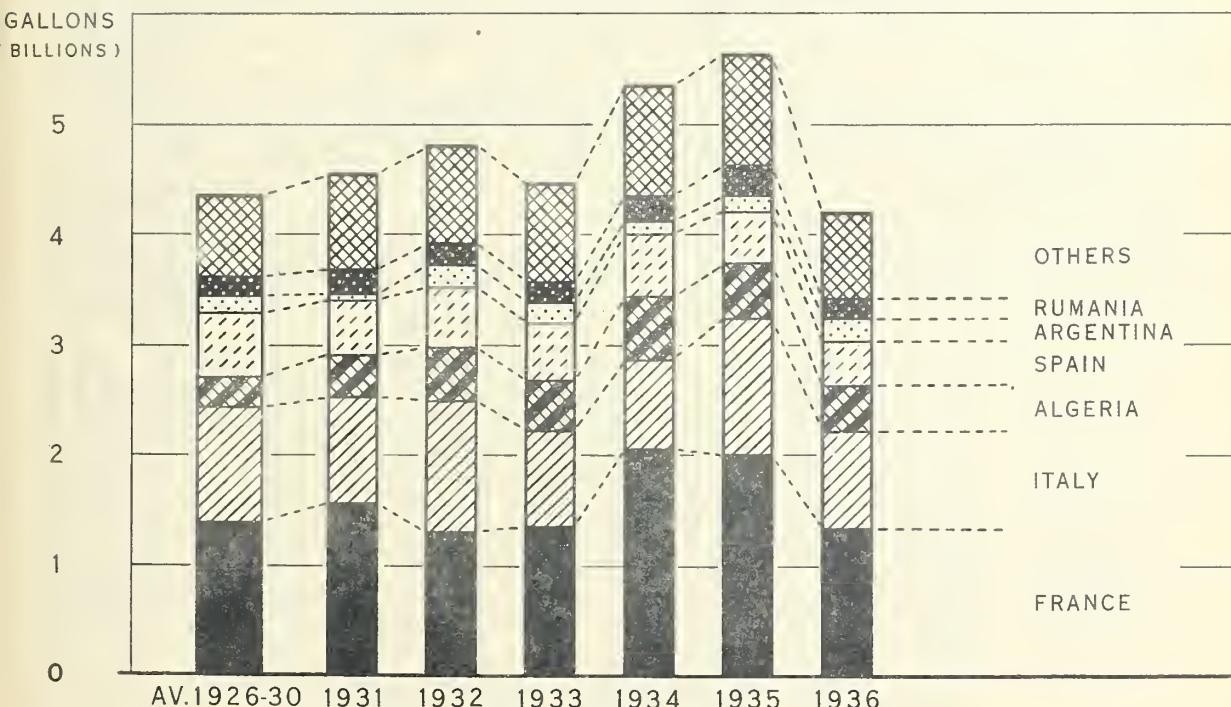
6/ Rough approximation. 7/ 3-year average. 8/ Less than 500 bunches.

WINE

The most important single purpose for which grapes are used is for wine. The tonnage of grapes used for wine (converted at 1 short ton of grapes to 160 gallons of wine) is far greater than the production of any single fruit. The two outstanding producers of wine are France and Italy. Together they account for over one-half of the world total. Other wine-producing countries of importance are Spain, Algeria, Argentina, Portugal, and in recent years, the United States.

Production of wine in the 29 countries reporting (exclusive of the United States) averaged almost 5 billion gallons in the 5-year period, 1932-36. This figure is about 10 percent larger than the average production in the preceding decade. The increase is largely due to heavier production in France, Germany, Rumania, Algeria, and Argentina. The world total has been further augmented by the reappearance of the United States as a producing country following the repeal of prohibition. Production in this country appears to be about 200 million gallons a year, or less than 4½ percent of the world total. Thus, the world total wine production including the United States should continue upward during the next few years, despite the downward trend of production in Italy and Spain.

WINE: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING (EXCLUDING THE UNITED STATES)



WINE: Estimated production in principal countries of the world,
average 1921-25, 1926-30, annual 1931-37

Country	Average : 1921-25	Average : 1926-30	Million : gallons	1935 : 1/	1936 : 1/					
United States 2/	2/	2/	5	19	78	92	171	122	221	
Algiers	225	276	372	480	442	582	500	414	517	
Argentina	146	160	56	207	198	117	152	210		
Australia	15	21	17	20	17	20	21	24	25	
Austria	18	17	37	28	25	24	36	24		
Brazil	18	17	25	18	14	20	20	24		
Bulgaria	27	45	60	63	70	40	53	22		
Chile	54	82	61	81	77	59	94	3/	80	
Cyprus	4/	6	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	
Czechoslovakia	10	7	12	11	9	9	16	14		
France	1,693	1,399	1,567	1,309	1,367	2,064	2,009	1,351	1,525	
French Morocco	5/	2	4	8	10	12	15	14	7	15
Germany 6/	49	49	75	45	48	120	110	88	67	
Greece 6/	50	68	51	101	102	95	131	51	85	
Hungary 6/	93	68	103	94	81	67	76	120		
Italy	1,118	1,040	960	1,200	873	811	1,233	889	898	
Luxembourg 6/	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	
Malta	5/	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/	
Palestine	4/	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	
Peru	4/	144	158	195	162	243	285	156	98	
Portugal	8/	200	174	231	206	198	230	276	177	
Rumania	610	578	504	560	522	574	450	3/	400	466
Spain 6/	15	14	14	10	6	22	29	13		
Switzerland	4/	7/	1	1	7/	1	1	1	1	
Syria and Lebanon	4/	18	25	19	45	38	45	45	37	38
Tunis	4/	9/	1	1	1	1	1	2	3/	2
Turkey	4/	8	11	10	14	12	15	35	30	
Union of South Africa	101	90	119	116	75	102	143	102	15	
Uruguay	3/4,645	4,356	4,534	4,818	4,468	5,360	5,622	4,203	3/4,760	66
Total										

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ No official figures. Estimated from tax reports. Not included in total. From 1920 to 1933 wine production restricted by law. 3/ Rough approximation. 4/ Not available. 5/ 4-year average. 6/ 2-year average. 7/ Less than 500,000 gallons. 8/ 1-year only.

ORANGES

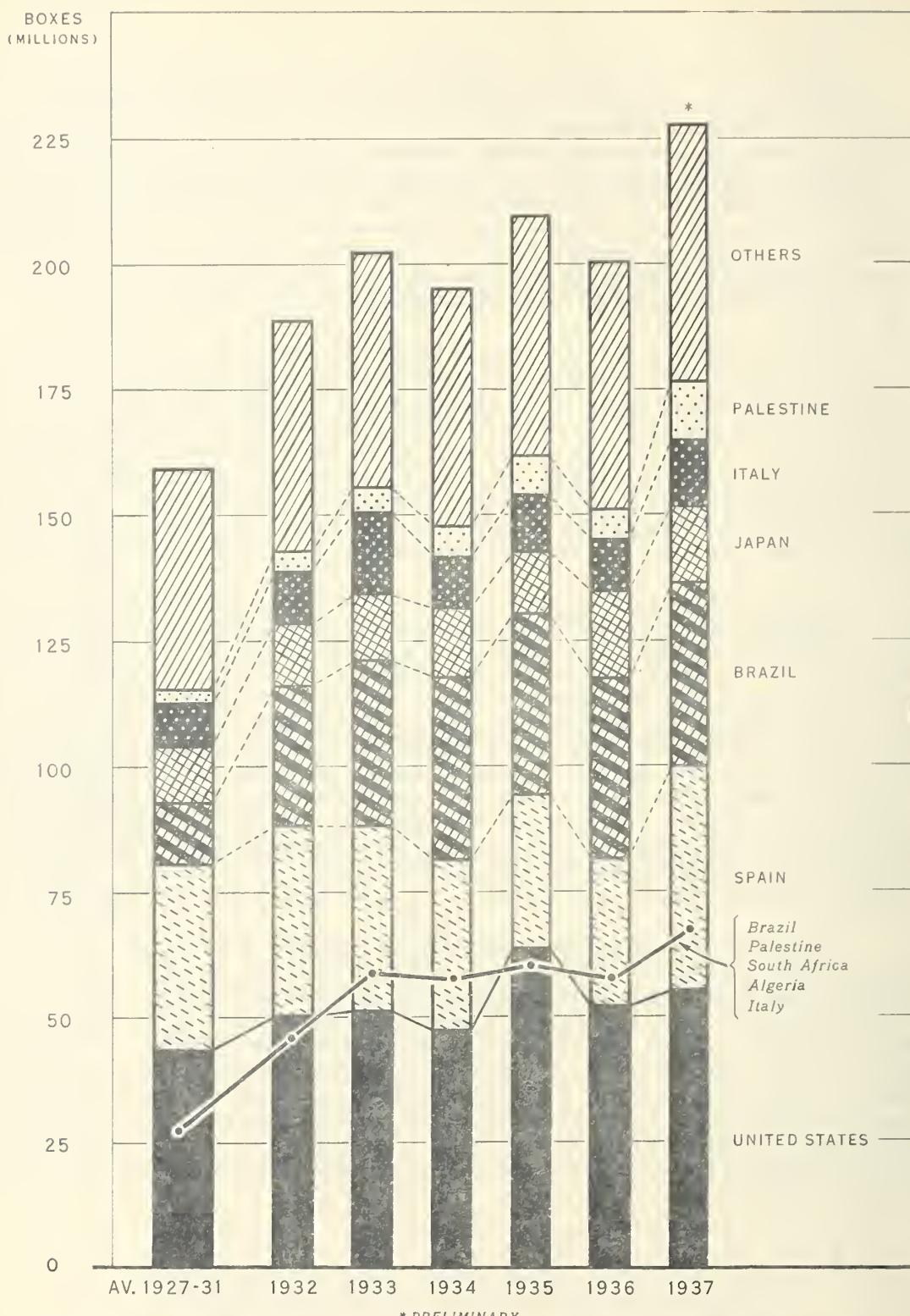
Total orange and mandarin production for the 27 countries reporting has increased rapidly from an average of 133 million boxes in the 5 years 1922-26 to 207 million boxes in the 5-year period 1933-37. Production in the United States has increased considerably, but the principal gains have occurred in countries where orange production is a relatively new development and has become commercially important only in the last decade. Palestine, Brazil, and the Union of South Africa, for example, produced an average of 17 million boxes during the 5 years 1927-31 but totaled 42 million boxes in the 1937 season. Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Italy, and Japan also report upward trends in production.

The United States has the largest number of trees and production is increasing. Tree numbers in the United States increased from 32 million trees in 1930 to 39 million in 1935. Japan reported 32 million trees in 1935, compared with 28 million in 1929. Most of the trees in Japan, however, are mandarin varieties. Spain had about 24 million trees in 1929 and 30 million in 1933, the last season for which reliable estimates are available. Neither Palestine nor Brazil report tree numbers but unofficial estimates suggest a large increase in tree numbers. New plantings and maturing young trees indicate continuing production increase in Palestine, Algeria, Egypt, the Union of South Africa and Brazil as well as in the United States.

Spain is the world's largest exporter of oranges, followed by Palestine, Italy, the United States, Brazil and the Union of South Africa. The production trend for Brazil, Palestine, South Africa, Algeria and Italy is rapidly upward, increasing from an average of 27 million boxes in the 5 years 1927-31 to 61 million during the 5 years 1933-37. The trend in production for these countries is shown by the lower line in the accompanying chart. The upward trend in production in these countries is significant to the United States since it means growing competition in foreign markets for American oranges. Canada and other nearby countries offer a year-round market for oranges from this country but exports to Europe occur chiefly during the summer season, May to October, when oranges from the Mediterranean countries are largely off the markets. Spain, Palestine, Italy, the United States and Algeria are the principal exporting countries during the winter season, while the United States, Brazil, and the Union of South Africa dominate the summer season.

Oranges are the second most important commercial fruit crop. Extensive improvement in quality and distribution has been effected since the World War. Groves are administered with more efficiency, trees receive better care, the fruit is packed and handled with more dispatch, and extensive sales and marketing organizations have been established. Since oranges must be shipped from the tropical or sub-tropical regions, where they are grown, to the heavily populated countries of the Temperate Zone, where they are consumed, considerable improvement in transportation and storage facilities has taken place in recent years. These factors, coupled with the markedly increased consumer demand for citrus fruits, account both for the rising trend in world production and the improvement in the quality of the fruit.

ORANGES AND MANDARINS: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN
LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



ORANGES AND MANDARINS: Estimated production in principal countries of the world,
average 1922-26, 1927-31, annual 1932-37

Country	Average :	1922-26	1927-31	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937 1/
	boxes :	boxes :	boxes :	boxes :	boxes :	boxes :	boxes :	boxes :	boxes :
United States	31,706:	43,177:	50,164:	51,415:	47,374:	63,988:	52,073:	55,174	
Algeria	2,500:	1,880:	1,807:	2,398:	2,246:	2,190:	2,417:	2,802	
Australia	1,797:	2,169:	2,712:	2,603:	2,713:	2,778:	2,658:2/	2,600	
Brazil	5,512:	12,346:	27,558:	32,642:	36,281:	36,104:	36,039:2/	36,500	
Chile 4/	82:2/	80:2/	80:2/	80:2/	80:2/	80:	79:2/	80	
China 2/	25,000:	25,000:	25,000:	25,000:	25,000:	25,000:	25,000:	25,000	
Costa Rica	2/	9:5/	10:	9:	8:2/	9:2/	9:2/	9	
Cuba 2/	2,000:	2,000:	2,000:	2,000:	2,000:	2,000:	2,000:	2,000:	
Cyprus 6/	4/	100:	100:	205:	230:	250:	250:	325	
Dominica 6/	2/	10:	10:	10:	10:	12:	12:	15:	
Egypt 2/	800:	1,000:	1,600:	2,000:	2,200:	2,500:	3,270:	3,900	
France	51:	23:	33:	42:	44:	37:	32:2/	35	
Greece	960:	678:	885:	968:	1,180:	1,236:	1,090:	1,691	
Italy	3/	9,413:	8,417:	10,260:	16,188:	10,263:	11,367:	10,148:	13,188
Jamaica 6/	500:	500:	500:	500:	495:	300:	500:	600	
Japan	5/	9,502:	11,218:	12,496:	13,053:	13,943:	12,164:	17,274:2/	15,000
Mexico	2/	2/	5/	3,262:	3,949:	3,558:	2,885:	3,550:	3,552:2/
New Zealand 8/	3:5/	5:	5:	10:	15:	20:	25:	30:	35
Palestine	2/	2/	2,560:	4,000:	5,000:	6,000:	7,800:	6,000:	11,500
Paraguay 2/	2/	2/	3,000:	3,000:	3,000:	3,000:	3,000:	3,000:	3,000
Portuguese East Africa 2/	2/	20:	30:	36:	40:	36:	36:	36:	37
Puerto Rico 2/	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000
Spain	4/	31,326:	37,358:	37,927:	36,881:	34,460:	30,458:	29,149:	44,823
Syria 2/	2/	1,400:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,100:	1,200:	1,300
Trinidad 6/	2/	10:	20:	18:	25:	30:	35:	40	
Tunis	45:	55:	100:	79:	79:	63:	69:	300	
Union of South Africa 6/	7/	2,000:	2,500:	2,600:	2,800:	2,900:	3,300:	4,000	
Total	2/133,000:	159,278:	188,855:	202,324:	195,397:	209,977:	200,273:	228,454	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins in the year previous to the one shown whereas the harvesting in Southern Hemisphere countries takes place in year shown. For instance, 1937 production in most Northern Hemisphere countries began from September to November 1936 and was completed between April and October 1937. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Rough approximation. 3/ 1 year only. 4/ 2-year average. 5/ 4-year average. 6/ Estimated from exports. 7/ Not available. 8/ After 1929 estimated from number of trees.

ORANGES AND MANDARINS: Estimated trees and acreage in principal countries
of the world, 1929 and 1935

Country	1929		1935
	Trees		Trees
United States	1/ 31,958,314		38,935,649
Argentina	2/		2,442,898
Australia	2/		3,878,807
Brazil	15,471,000		2/
Chile	286,838		266,889
Costa Rica	214,365		2/
Egypt	3,065,000	:4/	7,573,933
French Guinea	2/	:4/	1,500,000
French Morocco	318,999		778,095
Greece	1,606,432		2/
Japan 5/	27,946,038		32,453,865
Mexico 6/	1,319,251		1,840,914
New Zealand	6,501		40,909
Spain	23,627,745	:7/	29,630,509
Trinidad	2/	:4/	52,635
Tunis	84,549	:8/	85,000
Union of South Africa ...:1/	4,155,610		4,419,944
Uruguay	1,468,500		2/
U.S.S.R.	466,778		1,523,399
Yugoslavia	11,685		27,183
	Acres		Acres
Algeria	7,986	:4/	24,409
Australia	48,565		41,255
Egypt	13,159		34,651
Japan	83,458		2/
Mozambique	2/	:7/	1,591
New Zealand	10/ 82		584
Spain	164,099		190,628
Syria	7,289		2/
Trinidad	2/		679
Tunis	840		2/

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ 1930.

2/ Not available. 3/ 1927. 4/ 1936. 5/ Mostly mandarins. 6/ Bearing.

7/ 1933. 8/ 1931. 9/ 1934. 10/ 1928-29.

GRAPEFRUIT

Although grapefruit has been produced in the Orient for many years, the crop has been of commercial significance in other countries for only a decade or two. Now practically all citrus-producing countries have large plantings of young grapefruit trees. Production in the 17 reporting countries rose from an average of 14 million boxes in the 5 years 1927-31 to 34 million boxes in the 1937 season. Indications are that the world production will continue to increase for the next 6 or 8 years.

The bulk of the world production is confined to the United States. The principal producing States are Florida, Texas, California, and Arizona. Production also has been increasing in certain foreign countries, particularly Palestine, the Union of South Africa, Brazil, and several islands of the West Indies.

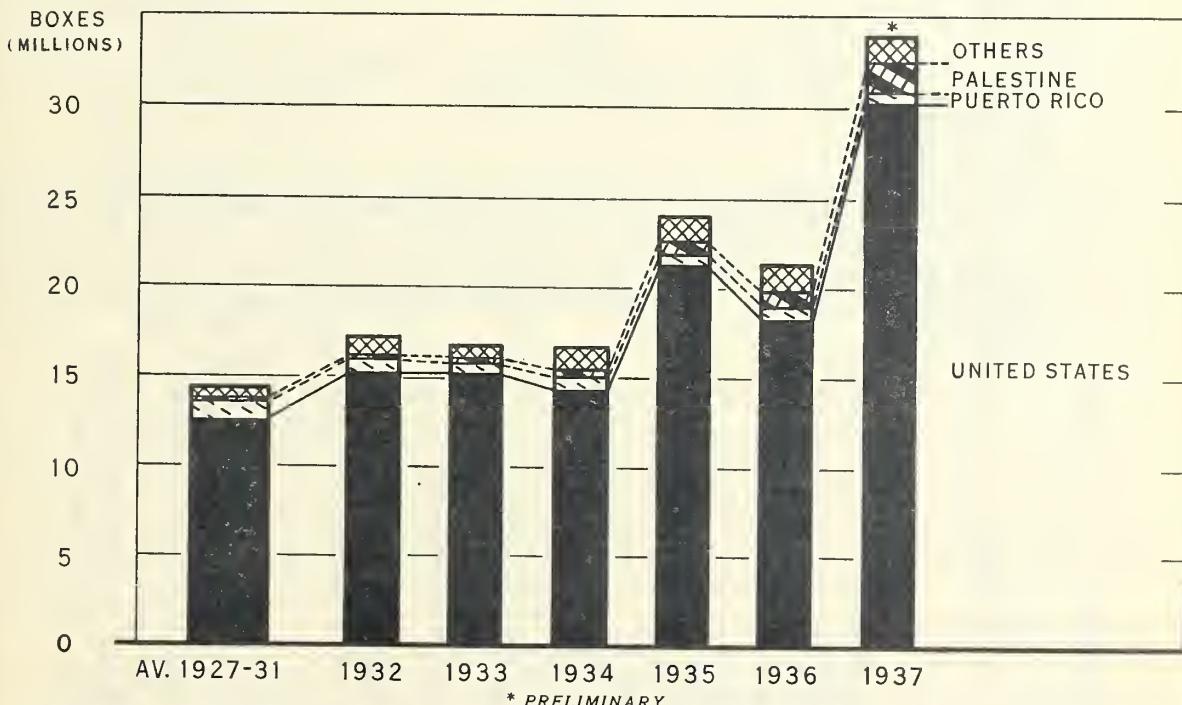
The increasing world production has been reflected in sharp increases in grapefruit exports to European markets. For the past 2 years the exports from Palestine during the winter season have been so heavy and prices so low that exports of fresh grapefruit from the United States have declined sharply. The upward trend in exports may be expected to continue for several years.

Large quantities of grapefruit segments and juice are usually canned in the United States, and these products have experienced a growing export trade. In this field very little competition has developed in export markets up to the present time, but canneries have been established in several countries in the last year or two.

The United States has the bulk of the grapefruit trees and its total has increased from 9 million in 1930 to 13 million in 1935. Palestine, the second most important producer, reports neither trees nor acreage but unofficial estimates indicate a large increase in tree numbers in recent years. Even with no increase in planting, the production from non-bearing and maturing young stock should sustain the upward trend in Palestine for the next few years.

Palestine and the United States are the principal exporters of grapefruit during the winter months, while the United States, Brazil, the Union of South Africa, and certain West Indies islands are the principal competitors during the summer season.

GRAPEFRUIT: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



GRAPEFRUIT: Estimated production in principal countries of the world, average 1922-26, 1927-31, annual 1932-37

Country	Average	Average	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937 1/
	1922-26	1927-31	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
United States	8,668	12,555	15,147	15,149	14,352	21,367	18,329	30,281
Argentina	2/	5/	10:3/	15:3/	20:	28:3/	25:3/	42:49
Brazil 4/	2/	3/	20:	25:	30:	40:	80:	95:
British Honduras 4/	2/	5/	3:	5:	4:	16:	30:	40:
Cuba 4/	250	225:	300:	125:	225:	200:	250:	225:
Dominica 4/	2/	2/	2:	6:	8:	8:	10:	10:
Honduras 4/	2/	2/	5:	6:	8:	17:	19:	20:
Jamaica 4/	100:	125:	175:	150:	210:	180:	185:	185:
Mexico 4/	50:	50:	55:	55:	55:	55:	55:	60:
Mozambique	3/	30:3/	40:3	61:3/	50:3/	60:3/	50:	54:
Palestine 4/	2/	2/	30:	120:	270:	400:	760:	940:
Philippine Islands	2/	5/	101:	102:	110:	100:3/	100:3/	1,700:
Puerto Rico 4/	1,000:	1,100:	950:	525:	800:	650:	800:	100:
Southern Rhodesia 3/	2/	3/	5:	5:	5:	5:	5:	6:
Spain	2/	3/	1:	2:	6:	14:	13:	14:3/
Trinidad 4/	2/	3/	5:	15:	20:	40:	70:	60:
Union of South Africa 4/	2/	112:	200:	325:	375:	350:	450:	450:
Total	2/	14,354:	17,113:	16,896:	16,675:	24,004:	21,440:	34,034:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. The crops of Northern Hemisphere countries blossom in the year previous to the one shown, e.g. the 1937 crop blossomed in 1936 and harvesting started in the fall of that year but was not completed until the summer of 1937. Crops in Southern Hemisphere countries are entirely harvested in the year shown. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not available. 3/ Rough estimate. 4/ Estimated from exports. 5/ 3-year average.

GRAPEFRUIT: Estimated trees and acreage in principal countries
of the world, 1929 and 1935

Country	1929		1935
	<u>Trees</u>		<u>Trees</u>
United States	1/ 9,236,653		13,161,101
Argentina	2/		105,306
Chile	2/	:3/	676
Greece	1,550	:	2/
Mexico 4/	27,293	:	2/
Mozambique	2/	:5/	60,309
Philippine Islands	2/	:6/	349,360
Trinidad	14,374	:3/	117,549
Union of South Africa ..	1/ 244,110	:3/	292,038
U.S.S.R. 8/	2/	:5/	3,000
	<u>Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>
Mozambique	2/	:5/	1,133
Philippine Islands	3,956	:	2/
Spain	2/	:	91
St. Lucia	2/	:3/	300
Trinidad	2/	:3/	2,838
Uruguay	7,981	:	2/

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

1/ 1930. 2/ Not available. 3/ 1936. 4/ Bearing. 5/ 1933. 6/ 1932.

7/ 1928-29. 8/ West Georgia only.

LEMONS

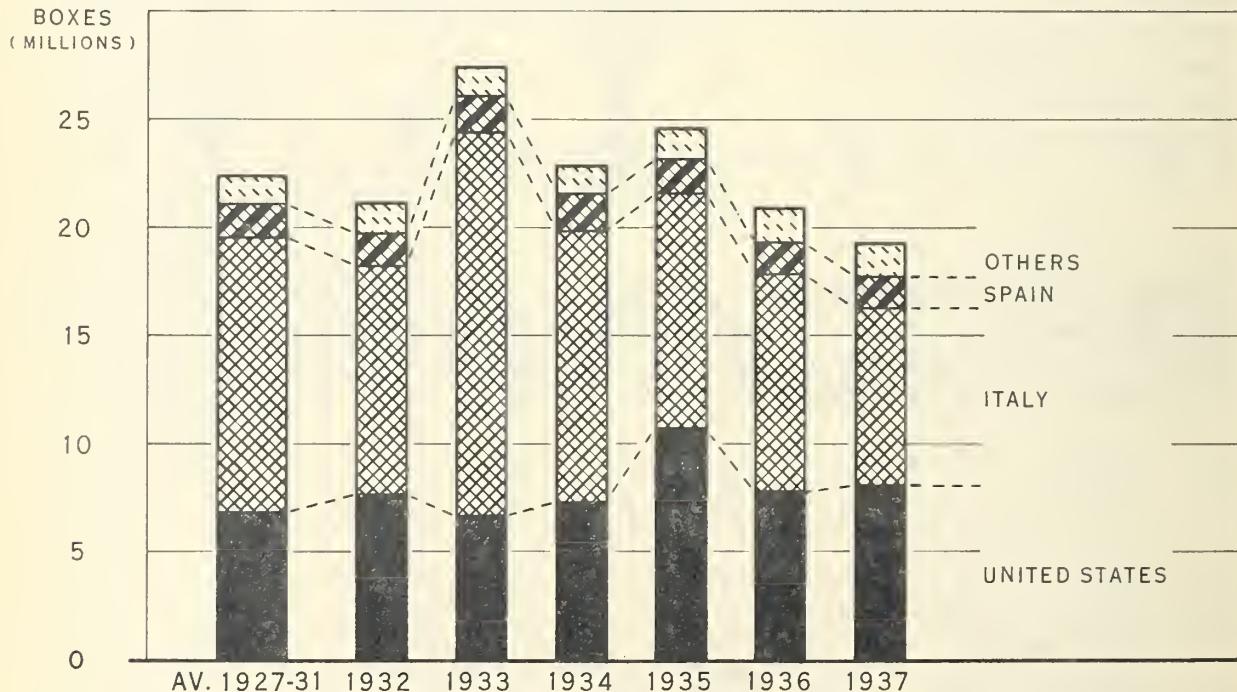
Lemons are the only important citrus fruit which does not seem to be increasing in production. Total harvests in 17 reporting countries in the 1936 and 1937 seasons were considerably below the average crop of 22 million boxes reported during the 1927-31 period. The decline in production is due chiefly to disease which has steadily reduced the Italian crop from the record of 18 million boxes in 1933 to only 8 million boxes in the 1937 season. The trend of United States production, on the other hand, is rapidly upward and probably will continue for the next 4 or 5 years. It is possible that within that period the United States will replace Italy as the world's leading lemon-producing country.

Italy does not report trees, but its acreage was estimated in 1935 at 136,000 acres, over twice the total in the United States. This estimate, however, is 20,000 acres less than the figure reported in 1929. Based on acreage, the number of trees in Italy should greatly exceed those in the United States since they are probably more thickly planted. The United States has the largest number of trees reported, followed by Spain, Australia, and Brazil.

Lemons are used in the fresh state in beverages, as a condiment, and in cooking. Considerable quantities of by-products such as citric acid and essential oil are manufactured from the fruit, but the total used for such purposes is much less than the quantity marketed fresh.

Italy is still the most important exporter of lemons but exports are declining. In recent years exports have increased from the United States, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon, and the Union of South Africa. The United States formerly imported large quantities of lemons, chiefly from Italy, but in recent years our imports have been reduced. The American duty has increased; Italian production has declined.

LEMONS: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES REPORTING



LEMONS: Estimated production in principal countries of the world, average 1922-26, 1927-31,
annual 1932-37

Country	Average 1922-26	Average 1927-31	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	1,000 <u>boxes</u>							
United States (Calif.) ..	5,429	6,805	7,696	6,704	7,295	10,747	7,787	8,102
Algeria	223	107	101	136	112	99	100	100
Argentina 2/	3/	1	2	2	4/	4/	30	2
Australia	333	378	441	357	393	417	380	400
Chile	3/	5/	10/2/	2	4/	2/	16	13
Cyprus 5/	3/	5/	15	15	20	20	35	60
Ecuador	3/	6/	5	5/1/	5	5/1/	5	5
France	15	6	7	7	6	8	6	6
Greece	215	159	212	188	278	248	349	308
Italian Aegean Islands	3/	7/3	5	4	6	6	5	5
Italy	9,584	12,764	10,651	17,755	12,575	10,895	10,130	8,202
New Zealand	10	6/	19	30	40	60	90	100
Palestine 5/	3/	20	15	30	30	45	70	100
Spain	8/	1,377	1,553	1,538	1,714	1,724	1,582	1,481
Syria 5/	3/	8/	350	200	250	160	250	300
Tunis	32	25	26	17	17	17	17	17
Union of South Africa 5/ ..	3/	210	200	190	185	175	160	160
Total	1/18,000	22,413	21,154	27,416	22,866	24,596	20,961	19,334

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ Rough approximation. 2/ Exports. 3/ Not available. 4/ Less than 500 boxes. 5/ Estimated from exports. 6/ 4-year average. 7/ 3-year average. 8/ 1 year only.

LEMONS: Estimated trees and acreage in principal countries
of the world, 1929 and 1935

Country	1929		1935
	<u>Trees</u>		<u>Trees</u>
United States	3,166,434		2/
Argentina	2/		156,207
Australia	2/		523,878
Brazil 3/	2/		417,880
Chile	150,105		61,027
Egypt	18,900		2/
Greece	355,475		2/
Mozambique	2/	:4/	6,344
New Zealand	24,907		91,032
Spain	810,765	:4/	881,004
Tunis	52,000		2/
Union of South Africa ..:1/	196,890		158,361
U.S.S.R. 5/	6,673		105,606
Yugoslavia	6,123		11,046
	<u>Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>
United States (Calif.)..:1/	35,184	:7/	61,178
Algeria	1,488	:4/	1,171
Australia	5,975	:	5,533
Italy	155,673	:	135,905
Mozambique	2/	:4/	31
New Zealand	289	:	1,300
Spain	6,353	:6/	6,632
Tunis	741	:8/	751

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. 1/ 1930.

2/ Not available. 3/ Sao Paulo only. 4/ 1933. 5/ West Georgia only.

6/ 1934. 7/ 1936. 8/ 1931.

LIMES

Limes, the least important commercial citrus crop, are used fresh in alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Lime oil is used in baking and candy making. Considerable quantities of lime juice and concentrated lime juice are also consumed. Production estimates are based largely upon export data and, since exports depend not so much upon the fruit available as upon market prices, they offer a rather unreliable index of production. Official production figures are not available for most countries.

The commercial lime crop centers in the West Indies. The Island of Dominica was formerly the principal producer but production on that island has declined precipitously as a result of disease and hurricane damage. Mexico shows a rising trend in production and is now the leading exporting country. Official Egyptian estimates for the past 2 years indicate a total production of over 6 times the total for all other countries, but practically all of the crop is consumed within the country.

A lime industry of considerable proportions has been established in the southern part of Florida where production has increased rapidly to more than 100,000 boxes annually. California also grows considerable quantities of limes but production figures are not available. Total United States production, however, is still insufficient to cover domestic consumption.

Most of the exports of limes originate in the West Indies islands and in Mexico. Limes are shipped both in the fresh state and as by-products such as juices and essential oils.

LIMES: Estimated production in principal countries of the world,
average 1922-26, 1927-31, 1932-36, annual 1934-37

Country	Harvesting year						
	Average:		Average:		Average:		
	1922-26	1927-31	1932-36	1934	1935	1936	1937
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes	: boxes
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States (Florida):	35	7	12	12	15	12	45
Mexico	1/	429	574	549	538	628	1/
British West Indies:							
Dominica 2/	681	379	90	78	59	61	80
St. Lucia 2/	115	90	95	96	98	83	49
Trinidad 2/	3/	20	4/	97	5/	38	15
Jamaica 2/	1/	1/	17	23	11	19	24
Montserrat 2/	3/	12	5/	7	20	34	18
Grenada 2/	1/	6/	47	3/	13	1/	1/
St. Vincent 7/	1/	1/	5/	4	5	4	2
Antigua 2/	1/	3/	4	5/	2	3	1
Greece	1/	3/	9	1/	1/	1/	1/
Egypt 8/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	5,017	5,126
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official and trade sources. Converted to boxes of 76 pounds. The West Indies barrel is assumed to be 165 pounds. Harvesting usually takes place in the United States from November to October. In the West Indies the harvesting year is generally considered to be July to June. 1/ Not available. 2/ Estimate of exports of fresh lime and lime products in terms of fresh. 3/ 1 year only. 4/ 3-year average. 5/ 4-year average. 6/ 2-year average. 7/ Estimate of total lime production. 8/ Official figures. Apparently practically all of the lime production of Egypt is consumed in that country. Estimates for earlier years are not available.

